The New-York Times.

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FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Particulars of her Disaster.

Later from Central and South America.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, A. G. Jones, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *North Star* left New-York Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. On the morning of the 25th, at 4:40 A. M., she struck on a reef near Plana Island, one of the French Keys. The weather being rainy the day previous no observation could be taken. The ship remained on the reef for six days. About 450 tons of coal having been thrown overboard, the ship was moved from her rocky bed, and after taking on board the passengers, who had been landed for the purpose of lightening ship, Capt. Jones proceeded to Fortune Island for water, thence to Kingston for a farther supply of water and coal. She then proceeded to Aspinwall—took on such passengers as wished to proceed to New-York, and left that place on the morning of the 13th, touching at Key West on the 16th for coal.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was in the latter harbor.

On the morning of the 19th passed brig *War Eagle*, from Havana for New-York, with loss of fore an... signals. Between Fairyfoot Reef Lighthouse and Cape Florida exchanged signals with ship *Galena* and steamship *Cahawba*, for New-Orleans.

THE DISASTER TO THE NORTH STAR.

THE STEAMER ASHORE ON FRENCH KEYS—NARROW ESCAPE FROM TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The *North Star* arrived here on the 8th inst., having had a very narrow escape from total loss. The *Star* left New-York Oct. 20, with about 500 passengers, 183 sailors, 35 marines, and some officers—which, including her crew, amounted in all to about 800 persons. The ship made excellent running time, and, had she had good luck throughout, would probably have exceeded by six hours her quickest passage to Aspinwall. On the 23d, latitude 28° 44', longitude 76° 2', Capt. Jones got a good observation, after which he had thick cloudy weather, so that on the 24th he could get no observation. At noon, on the 24th, by dead reckoning, he was in lat. 24° 30', lon. 73° 08'. On the night of the 24th, at 11½ o'clock, the weather being very thick and rainy, Capt. Jones stopped his engines to wait for it to "lighten up," which it did in a couple of hours after, when he again started. Same morning, the 25th, at 4:40, the ship ran on to Plan's Island, generally called French Key, while going at the rate of eleven knots an hour, the Captain judging himself, when he went on, to be from ten to fifteen miles past the island. Fortunately the reef, which was but a few hundred feet from dry land, was shelving and smooth, so that there was but little concussion. Indeed, so lightly did she slide on that but few of the passengers were aware that an accident had occurred till they were called from their berths. The vessel ran on the reef about two-thirds her length.

Finding it impossible to back her off, Lieut. Braine, U. S. N., and Capt. Wright next day started in a life-boat for Fortune Island, about 50 miles distant, for assistance. The passengers were all landed in safety as soon as daylight the morning the ship struck, the women and children first, and with perfect order and discipline. The ship's sails were sent on shore with which to make tents to protect the passengers from the rain and sun, and provisions and water for their sustenance were also taken to the shore, there being no water on the Island.

In the meantime, Capt. Jones commenced to lighten his ship by throwing over coals, essaying at intervals with his engines to back her off. Four hundred and forty-five tons coals were thrown over, but nothing else on the ship was disturbed. The best bower anchor was run out astern with the small bower chain; and on the sixth morning after the ship struck, a light swell coming up to lift her a little, with the assistance of hard work from the United States sailors at the windlasses, she slid off the reef, at 9½ A. M., amid the cheers of the passengers on shore, many of whom were breathlessly watching the result. Before she was finally gotten off, several small vessels and boats arrived from Fortune Island, but their owners wishing to consider the vessel a wreck and treat her as such, Capt. Jones declined their assistance, "preferring to see the ship go to pieces, plank by plank, rather than give her up to the wreckers." When the vessel was afloat, on examination it was found that she had sustained no damage, except that she was injured a little about the fore-foot, and makes a little water there.

After the ship floated, Capt. Jones commenced immediately to embark his passengers, and worked diligently at it till dark, when, for fear of accident, the labor was suspended till next morning. Nov. 1, at 11½ A. M., after all were on board without accident to any one, the *North Star* left for Fortune Island to take on board Lieut. Braine and Capt. Wright. It was no small job to get the vessel out to sea, as she had, in striking, run in between two ridges of rocks, the channel of which was not twice the width of the ship. Same evening, at 7 o'clock, took a pilot at Fortune Island to Crooked Island French Wells for water. Wednesday, at 6½ A. M., anchored at the Wells, and after getting water, sailed again same day for Fortune Island, landed pilot, and at 3 P. M. left for Kingston, Jam., which place she reached Friday, Nov. 4. Next day, Saturday, at 2 P. M., after taking in coals and provisions, left for Aspinwall, where she arrived on Tuesday, the 8th, at 3 P. M.

The passengers, while encamped on the Island, were made as comfortable as it was possible to make them under the circumstances. Water was rather scarce with them, and a few suffered from running about too much in the hot sun. There were only two light showers while the party were on the island.

Lieut. Watkins, who came out in charge of the crew for the *Saranac*, has officially reported to the Flag-officer of the Pacific Squadron that the *North Star* is unseaworthy. It is certain that she leaks considerably forward, but I think not dangerously.

The *North Star* will have to touch at Key West for coals, as Capt. Jones found it impossible to procure laborers here to coal the vessel, on account of the demand created by the damage done by the late heavy weather in port, and from the fact that so many vessels happen to be discharging at this time.

F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

Naval Intelligence—The Elections—Meagher in Central America—Revolution in the State of Bolivar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The *North Star* having happily arrived yesterday afternoon at Aspinwall, will leave to-day with the relieved officers and crew of the *Saranac*, a list of the former of which I sent you by the *Atlantic*. The *North Star brought over 400 passengers*, who embarked on the morning of the 9th on the steamer *Cortes*, and sailed at 10 o'clock for San Francisco. She also brought 183 sailors and 35 marines for the *Saranac*.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander Hunt, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer Montgomery, arrived at Panama on the 5th inst., in nineteen days from Valparaiso, *via* the Chincas Islands. The *Levant* left Valparaiso on the 16th Oct.

The United States steam frigate *Lancaster* had not arrived at Valparaiso, although out upwards of 80 days, and Commodore Montgomery having received orders to return to Panama immediately, remained only four days in Valparaiso, and transferred his flag to the *Levant*.

The steam frigate *Merrimac* was to sail from Valparaiso for the United States about the 1st inst.

The British steamship *Alert* was in Valparaiso.

The United States sloop *Vandalia* arrived on the 24th October, and sailed at Valparaiso on the 11th for the United States.

During the short stay of Commodore Montgomery, in Valparaiso, the Intendente Saavedra visited the *Merrimac* and *Levant*, and when the latter vessel was ready for sail, he very courteously sent a steamer alongside to tow her out of the harbor.

The French Admiral in the *Andromede* and the *Constantine* were daily expected at Valparaiso. The new French Admiral, in a new screw steamer, is expected out in December.

The following is a list of the officers on board the *Levant*:

Flag-Officer, J. B. Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron; Commander, William E. Hunt; Lieutenants W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett, R. T. Bowen, Dawson Phenix, attached to the Flag; Purser, A. J. Watson; Acting Master, J. C. Moseley; First Lieutenant of Marines, R. L. Browning; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. S. Gilliam; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Bradley; Secretary to the Flag Officer, D. B. Montgomery; Captain's Clerk, A. O. Stuff; Purser's Clerk, C. Woodward; Acting Boatswain, H. Edmonston; Acting Gunner, R. S. King; Carpenter, John Jarvis; Sailmaker, C. T. Frost; Master's Mates, William Lewis, P. Morrison, Saml. H. Brown.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander Lockwood, was at Realejo Nov. 1. At Realejo the people were so much alarmed at the reports that Walker would return, that the merchants were talking of shipping the goods stored there to La Union, Salvador.

The British screw steamer *Plantagenet* arrived at Aspinwall on the 7th, having left Carthagena the day before. Nieto, the revolutionary Governor of the State of Bolivar, had, with his military force, taken possession of the town of Mompoj, held by the Calvo party, thus giving him the control of the river Magdalena.

The returns of the National Senatorial election for the State of Panama show that Señors Amador, Facio and Nuñez have been returned.

Thomas Francis Meagher, who went as bearer of dispatches to Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, returns to-day to New-York on the *North Star*. The report from Washington, circulated in the New-York papers that Mr. M. went to Costa Rica to intrigue for the return of President Mora, and to offer his friends "the assistance of a party of his Irish countrymen" in order to restore the ex-President, is without the slightest foundation. President Mora will never accept foreign aid to accomplish his return to his country, from which he has been so unjustly and ungratefully expelled by a little knot of conspirators. Had he wished such aid, he would have accepted the offers of President Martinez, of Nicaragua, and Gen. Barios, President of Salvador, to that end; indeed, my belief is that if President Mora were to place his feet on Costa Rican soil to-morrow, he would find a sufficient force to rally around him to enable him to reach San Jose and displace the Montealegre Government without spilling a drop of blood. But when President Mora left Panama his intention was not to return to Costa Rica until invited to do so by his people. So far is Mr. Meagher from having anything to do with the deposed government that I have reason to believe he is charged by the new Administration with fiscal negotiations for its support, in which, however, I do not anticipate for him any great success.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Thames*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th, with dates from Carthagena to the 7th, but brought no news from Bogota. The report brought by the *Plantagenet* that the Revolutionists under Gen. Nieto, had beaten Calvo, the Ex-Governor of Bolivar, at Mompoj, on the Magdalena, is confirmed, although we have as yet very few particulars. *The fight took place on the 31st of October*, and lasted 31 hours, Calvo's party having fortified themselves in a church. *It is probable that he did not* have over 300 men, while Nieto must have had 500. *It is reported that all of Calvo's men in the church* were killed, but this is doubtless an exaggeration.

Gen. Posada was at Corosal, the only place where Calvo has any force now embodied; but he cannot have more than 300 to 400 men. *The Revolutionary* force have been for some time in their immediate vicinity, but have failed as yet to draw them out from their intrenchments. If they do not surrender they will soon be attacked.

Carthagena still remains closed to foreign commerce. Vessels with goods for the interior are obliged to go to Santa Martha.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian War against Ecuador—Anarchy in Ecuador—Peru—The attempted Emeute in Callao—Complaint of American Shipmaster at the Guano Islands—Chili—The Earthquake at Copiapo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Lima* brings dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 16, from Callao and Lima to the 27th, and from Guayaquil to the 1st November. She brings $340,000 in specie, principally for England.

ECUADOR.

President Castilla's army against Ecuador is principally encamped on a small stream in Peru, called La Huaca, 21 miles from Paita, where they are under a course of exercise and discipline, awaiting the unraveling of the revolutionary riddle at Guayaquil, Loja and Quito. From Paita, on the 9th October, on board the frigate *Amazonas*, Gen. Castilla issued a circular addressed to the Governors of the different Provinces of Ecuador, in which he says it is impossible he should remain idle with his large army (5,000 men) for an indefinite period, while awaiting the formation of a government out of the chaos of Ecuatorian squabbles; and if an agreement is not come to between the different factions within thirty days, so that he may have somebody to fight against or treat with, he shall continue his military operations and occupy a portion of the Republic until Peru shall secure sufficient indemnities and satisfaction for the past and securities for the future.

Don Manuel Espantosa has been elected by a junta of the people of Guayaquil Supreme Chief Supleme of the Province. Espantosa is a fast friend of Castilla's, the two having passed many a day and night together at Chorrillas, winning each other's doubloons at the gaming table.

The runaway ex-President Robles, and his War Secretary, Gen. Urbina, have gone to Chili.

Garcia Moreno, one of the Triumvirate of Cuito, has arrived in Ecuador. No doubt Castilla will assist Moreno, if necessary, in his efforts to get charge of the Government.

A day or two after Castilla issued his manifesto to the Governors of Ecuador, he sent a dispatch to Gen. San Roman, commander of the Peruvian force on the frontiers of Bolivia, directing him not to increase his few battalions by recruits, as he (Castilla) would soon be with him with his Ecuatorian army, to attack Bolivia. In the meantime, the three different parties that divide Ecuador do not seem to be any nearer to the settlement of their difficulties—so it seems almost certain that Castilla will have to make a campaign in Ecuador before he can go to fight President Linares of Bolivia.

PERU.

My announcement of the death of Don Ramon Luis Irarrazaval, Minister from China to Peru, was a little premature. He was shot on the morning of the 15th October, and lived until the 25th. He was only able before he died to say that four robbers, in masks, entered his residence at Chorrillos at about 3 o'clock in the morning, just as he was retiring to rest, and after shooting him with a revolver through the breast, robbed the house of one thousand doubloons, which he had that day received from Lima. It appears that a servant who brought him the money, had carelessly spoken of it in the streets, probably in the hearing of the men who committed the murder. No clue has yet been found to the discovery of the assassins, although several persons, who it is thought may know something of the affair, have been arrested. Don Ramon, on hearing the robbers working at the door to gain admittance, must have fired at and missed them, as two balls from his pistols were found imbedded in the door-frame, and his weapons empty.

It is claimed that the attempt on the 16th October to get up a revolution, in Callao, was no attempt at all—that the authorities were only a little nervous and over-zealous in the absence of Old Boots, with his army.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order that the treasuries and custom-houses accept all the fifty-cent pieces of Cuzco, Pasco and Arequipa, and the Bolivian half-dollars of 1856, '57 and '58, which *have lately been refused, much to the discomfort of* the merchants.

"An American Shipmaster" complains bitterly in the Panama *Star and Herald* against the rascalities practiced at the guano islands by Gov. Camisco, and an Englishman named Darnell, who is an understrapper of his. He says that Darnell and Camisco force ships to pay them as high as $1,000 for each vessel, to get quick dispatch, and those who refuse to bribe them have to wait an indefinite period. He says also that Darnell keeps a lot of horses nominally belonging to another party, which he lets to vessels to hoist in guano at $10 per 100 tons, and that those vessels who do not hire the horses are punished by being thrown out of their turns to load. He thinks it singular, with the great commerce of England and the United States with those islands, that neither nation has thought it worth while to keep a small vessel there to prevent outrages upon its commerce—in which sentiment your correspondent must concur for he *knows* that these charges made against Darnell and Company are true, and that these abuses had their origin long anterior to the thieving licenses under which they act.

Guano freights have not risen as was predicted they would—$15 being paid to the United States; $16 to Havana, and £3@£3 2s. to Europe. Bills on the United States, payable in the bad Bolivian money, 24@26 per cent. premium.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 16th October. President Linares, mindful of the constant threats of President Castilla to make war on Bolivia, continues to strengthen his army, and to send his forces toward the Peruvian frontier. Ex-President Echenique, Dr. Ureta and Colonel or General Castillo are in Bolivia, and it is supposed are planning a revolution in the South of Peru, to act in concert with Linares, in case President Castilla keeps his promises of war.

CHILI.

The papers of Valparaiso and Santiago—that is, the Government journals and those others who dare not offend the Government—represent Chili to be quiet. But the fact is, it is with the greatest difficulty the people can be prevented from revolutionizing the Government. Valparaiso is in a continual state of alarm on account of apprehended outbreaks, and business is almost at a stand-still in consequence.

President Montt, who was once considered a great friend of the priests, finding their arrogance increase in proportion as he befriended them, threw them off, and punished some of their number by exile—among which was the Archbishop of Santiago, who lately received an intimation that he had better take a European tour for the benefit of his health. So he has the priests against him, which is rather a heavy weight in such a bigoted Catholic country as is Chili. Many of the most wealthy of the people, also, joined the late Copiapo revolution of Gallo, whose family is very rich, and these have been severely punished by death, imprisonment or exile—and, in the case of Gallo, loss of property—leaving their families, relatives and friends to brood over their supposed wrongs, and anxious to avenge them. So you may set it down as a fact that Chili is *not* "quiet," but is very much agitated, and that a serious revolution in that country is a thing to be looked for in a very short time. Congress, to strike terror to the hearts of the discontented, has decreed that revolutionists and their accomplices shall be answerable for all damages and losses they may occasion, whether to the Government or to private individuals.

The Arauco Indians still continue their outrages against the people on their frontier, driving the settlers from their farms, destroying their crops, &c., and a Government expedition to chastise them is urgently called for.

The earthquake at Copiapo, of which I wrote you in my last, was very destructive to property, although there was, as far as is known, only nine lives lost. The first shock occurred on the 5th October, three minutes before 8 in the morning. The movement was horizontal from North to South, and continued for four minutes. The number of private houses totally destroyed was 115; partly in ruins and uninhabitable, 224, which to rebuild and repair will cost $600,000; buildings attached to these, $140,000; loss in goods, *furniture, etc.*, $40,000. Loss in damages to the Church of La Merced, to the public prisons, Hospital *Intendencia, etc.*, $80,000; *other losses*, $10,000—total, $930,000. The Caldera and Copiapo Railroad *was also considerably injured. It is said that* 210 distinct shocks were felt at Copiapo within twenty-four hours. At the port of Caldera but little damage was done. The sea retired 150 feet, but returned quietly to within a few feet of its original bounds. The copper foundries in the vicinity of Copiapo were considerably injured.

In Tortal, north of Copiapo, rich copper and silver mines have just been discovered.

The Senator Don Francisco Ignacio Ossa, and his two sons, (very wealthy men,) who were imprisoned as conspirators against the Government, have been liberated.

Señor Novoa, ex-Intendente of Valparaiso, has been appointed Minister of Hacienda.

The new light-house in Punta Corona, Island of Chiloe, would be lighted up on Nov. 1.

Business, the previous fortnight, had been exceedingly dull. Almost all articles of export had fallen in price. The demand for American and British cotton stuffs continued. Flour is held in Valparaiso at $3 75 to $4 31 per quintal, six months. Barley sells at $2 62 per fanega, cash. Lumber is improving. There is no Carolina Rice in first hands. Copper, in bars, in Valparaiso, $19 50 to $19 75, cash. Silver, $10 56½ per marc. Nitrate of Soda, $1 08 to $1 15, cash. Freights, to England, £4 per ton; to United States, $15. Bills on London, 60 days, 44½ to 45 pence per dollar; on United States, 60 days, 10 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Serious Illness of Minister Beverly Clark—Immigration of Priests—Resignation of President Martinez—Mr. Dimitry at San Jose.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Panama on the 5th, from Central American ports. She left San José de Guatemala Oct. 27, La Union, Salvador, Oct. 29, Realejo de Nicaragua Oct. 30, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica Nov. 2. She brings 170 seroons indigo and cochineal, 86 bags coffee, 1,800 hides, 58 bales deer-skins, 10 tons Brazil-wood and 5,500 feet of lumber. The news is very meagre.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

As the time approaches for the election for President of Honduras, the people begin to fear revolution, as it is believed Guardiola will not quietly resign his power.

The principal news from Guatemala is the illness of Hon. Beverly L. Clark, United States Minister Resident to Honduras and Guatemala. His attack is diabetes, and he is not expected to recover. It will be recollected that he succeeded Mr. Venable, who died in Guatemala shortly after his arrival there. Mr. Marline, who preceded Venable, also died in Guatemala.

The country has been so flooded with rains that it is feared the cochineal crop will be greatly damaged.

Mr. Wyke, British Minister to Central America, had presented his credentials and been received with much favor. He has gone to Honduras.

The Bishop of Chiapas, a Mexican State bordering on Guatemala, had reached the City of Guatemala having been banished by the Ultra-Liberal Party. It is said that *four hundred* more banished priests are now on their way from Mexico to Guatemala.

SALVADOR.

The quarrel between Salvador and Honduras arising out of the protection of the revolutionists by the latter of the former State, has been settled by the *interference of Guatemala. The election for President takes place Nov. 9. It is supposed Gen.* Barios will not be elected. He has issued a manifesto in which he says the people are at liberty to vote for whom they please, and their will will be respected.

It is said the indigo crop will not exceed 6,000 bales.

NICARAGUA.

President Martinez, on account of ill health, has resigned his place into the hands of Senator Fernando Guzman. The country is quiet. The *Cyane* was at Realejo.

COSTA RICA.

Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister Resident, has been received by the Provisional President, and made a neat address to him on the occasion.

The new National Assembly was installed Oct. 16. A heated discussion had taken place on the religious *article in the Constitution, but the anti-Priest party* rather got the best of it. Dr. Castro is President of *the Assembly*.

An attempt at revolution was prostrated by an old woman cognizant of the facts transpiring blabbing at the confession. Francisco Calvo, called "Padre Chico," Domingos Mateu and Juan Estrada, and three others of the principal conspirators, were banished to Terraba, while a Captain of the army and Señor Mara have been sent to prison.

The papers began to speak more kindly of President Mora. It is evident from the tone of the *Gaceta Oficial* that the people are a little doubtful if they have bettered themselves by exchanging President Mora for Montealegre.

Edward F. Conway, the young American who was sentenced to 10 years labor on the public works for the homicide of a German, has been pardoned.

F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Arrival of Gen. Scott in Washington Territory—Retirement of Gen. Harney—Business at San Francisco.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of Oct. 31, has reached Jefferson City.

Advices from Oregon announce the arrival of Gen. Scott at Portland on the 21st October.

Gen. Harney left Portland soon after Gen. Scott arrived, and it was supposed that he had taken offence at being superseded in his command.

Business at San Francisco was unchanged. The late news from the Atlantic States advising increased shipments to California had caused much disappointment in the commercial community.

The business portion of the town of Volcanoville, in Amador County, was burned on the 29th. The loss was stated at above $50,000.

CITY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention met last evening at the Republican headquarters in Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor of the City. All the delegations were fully represented, and, notwithstanding the storm, there was a very large gathering outside.

At 8 o'clock, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., nominated Edgar Ketchum President of the Convention. The nomination was carried unanimously, and then J. Cummins, Jr., and William T. Estabrook were elected Secretaries. When the organization had been completed, Mr. Ketchum spoke briefly of the object of the meeting, and of what he deemed the best policy to be pursued by the Republican Party, in the approaching canvass. He said he thought it was evident that the Republican Party could not go into the canvass alone and be successful. He thought those who desired a good City Government should unite against Fernando Wood, for he did not believe they could succeed in any other way. When he had concluded the roll was called, and two delegations appeared from the Sixth Ward—one headed by Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck, and the other by George W. Brennan. After some discussion the Brennan delegation was admitted, and then each delegate was called upon to name his candidate, which was done with the following result:

George Opdyke	31	Luther Bradish	2
Wm. R. Stewart	22	Wm. F. Havemeyer	2
John H. Brady	20	Hiram Barney	2
Moses H. Grinnell	12	J. A. C. Gray	1
Simeon Draper	7	C. H. Marshall	1
W. A. Darling	6		

After the informal vote had been concluded the *names of Simeon Draper, W. A. Darling, Hiram* Barney and C. H. Marshall were withdrawn, and the *first* formal vote was taken, with the following result:

George Opdyke	60	John H. Brady	15
Wm. R. Stewart	22		

Then, before the vote was announced, the friends of Mr. Brady and Mr. Stewart changed their votes for Mr. Opdyke, which gave him 101 with 6 scattering.

The nomination of Mr. Opdyke was then declared *unanimous, and Messrs. Edgar Ketchum, Washing*ton Smith, Daniel D. Conover, Joseph Hoxie, Chas. A. *Dana and Wm. P. Estabrook were* appointed a Committee to wait on him and inform him of his nomination.

The Convention then took a recess of one hour, in order that the Committee might have time to report. *Soon after 7 o'clock the Committee returned, accom*panied by Mr. Opdyke, who, as soon as he appeared, *was greeted with tremendous cheers.*

When they had reached the platform, the President, Mr. Ketchum, desired the Convention to come to order to hear the report of the Committee.

Washington Smith, its Chairman, said that the Com*mittee to whom was confided the duty of conveying* the action of the Convention to the candidate of its *choice*, had reported by presenting to the Convention not the candidate by name, but the candidate in person, (loud applause,) with the assurance that he had accepted the nomination. He (Mr. S.) would say further, that the Committee felt that if the members of the Convention and the Republican Party would go into the campaign with the same spirit that their candidate had evinced in his acceptance of the nomination, success was sure. He then presented to the Convention

Mr. Opdyke, who, on rising, was loudly applauded. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I have not come here to make a speech. The suddenness with which I have received the intelligence of my nomination finds me unprepared to speak to you at length. It is true that I had authorized my friends to make use of my name in this Convention as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York. I believe with you that the Republican Party have a duty to perform in the coming election, and that that duty was to present such a candidate as would inspire all good citizens, all who desired a good Government for the City, with a confidence in the honesty and integrity of the candidate of the Republican party; and, after the action you have taken so unanimously, I feel it to be my duty at once to accept the nomination. [Loud applause.] And, gentlemen, I feel that, with your support, we will come out of the canvass successful. [Great applause.] And gentlemen, in conclusion, let me say, I will only promise that, if successful, I will endeavor to make good my other deficiencies by diligence and honesty of purpose. [Cheers.]

When Mr. Opdyke had concluded, and the cheers which followed his remarks had ceased,

Mr. James Kelly rose and called for three cheers for one of the candidates before the Convention, who had received an amount of support that was honorable to him, and who, when the nomination was made, had declared that he would go heart and hand for its success. That man was Alderman Brady. [Cheers.]

There were loud calls for Mr. Brady, who appeared and expressed his entire confidence in the nomination, spoke highly of the independence of the Convention in refusing to indorse the nominee of Tammany Hall, and declared his determination to work unceasingly for the Republican candidate.

Supervisor Stewart, the other prominent candidate for the Mayoralty, was next called upon, and fully concurred in all that the preceding speaker had said.

Mr. Joseph Hoxie was next called upon, and spoke feelingly in support of Republican principles and of his desire for their success through that of the candidate of the Convention.

With a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention was brought to a close.

MOZART HALL JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Mozart Hall Judiciary Convention assembled at 7½ o'clock last evening to nominate a candidate for Counsel to the Corporation. None were admitted except those who had tickets, but the delegates. At one time there was some crowding, and almost a fight at the door; but nothing serious resulted. The Convention organised by appointing Edward J. Hamilton, Chairman; and Edward Timpson, N. Hill Fowler and J. Pollock, Secretaries. The seat of one delegate from the Fifth Ward was contested. After a very brief session the meeting adjourned without making a nomination. Charles O'Conor, Jas. T. Brady, Judge Roosevelt, Chas. A. May and Geo. C. Genet, were named in connection with the office. The Convention will meet again next Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

TAMMANY COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

At the Tammany Conventions held last evening in the various Wards the following candidates for Councilmen were nominated:

Fourth District.—Wm. Bulteel, A. J. McCarty, John Healy, Morgan Jones, Joseph Shannon and Henry Lux.

Fifth District.—Adjourned to Friday, without agreeing upon a nomination.

Sixth District.—Appointed a Committee to confer with the Mozart Hall Democracy, and adjourned to Friday evening.

Seventh District.—Philip Hanavan, of the Twenty-second Ward; Frederick Thilemann, Nineteenth; Alexander Frear, Twentieth; Thomas McCoy, Twenty-first; John McQuade, Twelfth; and Col. A. S. Vosburgh, of the Twenty-first. The only contest was upon the candidate for the Sixth, in which the vote stood, for McCoy, 15; J. M. Helck, 4; John Brice, 1; Capt. Joice, 4; scattering, 1.

AMERICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The American Aldermanic Conventions, with a few exceptions, met last evening, but in no case made any nominations. In the Second District, the Convention appointed A. P. Greene President, and after some debate adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. The Fourth and Sixth Districts adjourned to meet next Monday night. The Eighth District Convention appointed a Committee to confer with the other political organizations. The Convention of the Tenth District adjourned to meet this evening, and in the Twelfth District no Convention was held.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

DELINQUENCIES OF DISTRICT CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS.

The County Canvassers have not yet completed their labors. They were in session all day yesterday, and they will not adjourn finally until to-day. At the opening of yesterday's session—

Mr. Bell called attention to the fact that the returns of the First District of the Eighteenth Ward were missing. He said Mr. Stevens, one of the Canvassers, had given it to Alderman Bradley. It was consented that the canvass should be taken from the copy in the possession of the County Clerk.

Mr. Kennedy said the law with regard to the duties of the District Canvassers had in many instances been violated at the present canvass. The law required that every vote cast should be returned, with the name of the candidate voted for. But, instead of this, the canvassers had returned the scattering votes by merely designating the number of them cast without sending each vote to the Board. If the Board were called on to explain for whom these votes were cast, what would they do? He was solicitous in this matter on account of the Democratic Party, many of the adherents of which, it was known, could not read or write, and were liable to make mistakes. The subject might be submitted to the Grand Jury, or, if necessary, to the Legislature.

Mr. Hunt said blunders of this kind were among the least committed by the election officers. The District-Attorney, who was a district canvasser, had given him a return open nearly a week after the time when it should have been sealed, which never had been sealed, and which the District-Attorney had told him it was not necessary to seal. Hardly a return had been made according to law. The law was printed and a copy was furnished to each of the Inspectors, at an expense to the City of $2,000. Was it possible that gentlemen would sit for a paltry $5 per day and attempt to do business they knew nothing about? If a gentleman would make a motion to send these delinquents before the Grand Jury from A to Z, he would vote in favor of it.

The Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of the Cabinet—Movement of Troops towards Mexico Countermanded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

An extra session of the Cabinet was held this morning, at which the proceedings of Saturday were reconsidered. *All orders for troops to move on Mex*ico which have been issued were countermanded, and it was decided that no further steps will be taken until after the meeting of Congress.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

The War Department to-day countermanded the orders for six companies of troops from Fort Monroe, and five from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Brownsville, there appearing from the latest accounts no necessity for their proceeding thither. Apart from the object of affording protection to the Rio Grande frontier, the various speculations as to the employment of so large a force are thus dissipated.

In consequence of the recent occurrences on the frontier, a suggestion has been made to the Liberal Government of Mexico, from a distinguished quarter, that immediate steps be taken with a view of entering into an agreement or treaty with the Government of the United States for the punishment of such outlaws as Cortinas and his men, the main feature of the arrangement being to treat offences committed on either side of the Rio Grande as against the peace of both Republics, the parties to be tried and punished according to the laws of the country in which they may be arrested.

Railroad Intelligence.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 21.

The report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, presented to-day, at the annual meeting, is highly favorable, and shows a total decrease of expenses for the year, of $992,000. The increase of nett earnings is $650,000.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21.

Comptroller Church has been applied to by the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds on the New-York and Erie Railroad to advertise and sell the Road for the non-payment of interest. The Comptroller has placed the matter in the hands of Attorney-General Tremain, who will proceed at once under the Act of 1845, and to foreclose and sell the Road with all its appurtenances. Section 6 of the law of 1845 gives the Comptroller power to sell in certain cases upon the application of bondholders.

Gale on the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Nov. 21.

A terrific gale prevailed on the St. Lawrence below this place, on Saturday night. The ship *John Bull* went ashore on the lower end of the Island of Orleans. The weather was so thick and rainy that the steamship *North American* was obliged to anchor off the Pillars, from 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon till yesterday (Sunday) morning. She passed Farther Point soon after 1 o'clock this morning.

The weather is now clear, with a strong westerly wind. It froze hard here last night.

Affairs in Boston.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP FAVORITE—FIRE AT LYNN.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

Letters state that all on board the ship *Favorite*, including the pilot, were lost, in the wreck of that vessel, on the passage from London to Cardiff, as previously reported.

The Methodist Church on Union-street, Lynn, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000.

The Colchester Bank Case.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 21.

This case, in which Mr. Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, was inculpated upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud, came up to-day before Justice Morgan, at Colchester, and was dismissed, Jones, the leading witness for the prosecution, failing to appear.

The New-York Prize-Fighters.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 21.

Although warrants are issued for the arrest of the principals and seconds in the late prize-fight, none of them have yet been arraigned for examination. Morrissey was in town on Saturday, and knowing that a warrant was sued out for him, he engaged Hon. Eli Cook as counsel, and then left for New-York.

A Fireman Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

Samuel Kestler, an old and esteemed fireman of this city, was run over to-day, during an alarm of fire, by the Vigilant steam-engine, and instantly killed.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Nov. 21—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst. Wind East, and a storm threatening.

New-York Election.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21.

New-York returns, with only Kings County unofficial, makes Jones' majority 1,260, and Skinner's 297.

From Venezuela.

SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS—CAPTURED INSURGENTS—INTERNAL STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Laguayra, on the 25th ult., says:

"Señor Tovar, in his character of Vice-President of the Republic, continues the prosecution of measures best adapted to tranquilize the country, and to restore internal and external credit.

The military operations against the insurgents in the lower districts have been generally successful; but in the mountain regions the facilities of retreat had almost baffled the Government troops.

To-day the bark *Anita* has been brought into this port by the war-steamer *Union*. On board are the leaders of the revolutionary party, recently captured at Barlovento.

The towns of Carupano and Cumana have been taken by the Government troops.

By the steamer of the 9th I hope to send you more decisive advices."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Boston and the Saxonia at this Port.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PEKING.

Additional and Interesting Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday morning. Her news is mostly embraced in the dispatch received *via* Sackville. Her mails were forwarded in the morning train, and reached this City last evening.

The steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton, Nov. 3, arrived at this port yesterday in the afternoon.

The *Saxonia* left Yarmouth Roads the 7th inst., but does not bring later dates than the 5th; owing to the heavy gale, could not communicate with the shore.

Late dates from the Coast of Africa state that the American ship *Memphis*, with seven hundred slaves, had escaped all the cruisers and put to sea. Twenty-six vessels were expected on the coast for cargoes of slaves for the United States.

Omar Pacha, who was lately superseded in the Government of Bagdad, is not to return to Constantinople, another place being fixed for his abode.

VENICE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

At the reopening of the opera a noisy demonstration took place here.

Brigandage continues in the Venetian provinces.

Several persons have been arrested in Verona, by Hungarian soldiers, for distributing revolutionary prints.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The elections of members of municipalities at Florence and other places have terminated without any result, almost all the electors having abstained from voting.

The National Assembly has been convoked for the 7th of November.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Foreign Politics—Attitude of the Ministry—Palmerston and Russell—The Question of Education—Musical Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

The Cabinet, after a week's interval, meets again to-day. It is impossible to mistake the mingled anticipations wherewith its reassembling is regarded. From Turin, Germany and Italy many an anxious *ear is strained to catch the earliest reliable account* of the question—Congress or no Congress? This decision cannot be much longer delayed. Napoleon III has exhausted his alternatives and solicitations. He offered to undertake the entire cost and work of the *China expedition if England would but agree to his* basis of European settlement. The proposal was of course rejected. No Minister could retain office *three weeks after Parliament assembled who* had agreed to such a bargain, and the con*tingent to be furnished by France has finally* been fixed at seven instead of fifteen thousand men; an aid-de-camp of Marshal Randon, the Imperial Minister of War, having come to London a few days since to make all necessary arrangements of detail. The proposal, however, seems to illustrate the *first* fact of Napoleon's anxiety to get a Congress anyhow together. His latest proposition has been that, while he is willing to go in bound to recommend the adoption of the terms of Italian settlement contained in his letter of the 20th October to King Victor Emanuel, he is willing that England and other Powers should go in [illegible] basis on which they may choose to negotiate, and that he will take no active part in thwarting the *better terms for Central Italy* that any of them may urge. Lord Palmerston is avowedly for accepting this proposal. He made no disguise of his sentiments on this head to a person in no way to be considered as possessing his confidence, with whom he was speaking a few days ago. He believes it to be hopeless to expect that Garibaldi will be able to find muskets or money for his army during the Winter; or that he will be able to keep his undrilled, unpaid and half-armed volunteers together without engaging in active operations. These he is peremptorily forbidden to do unless the Duchies or the Legations should be invaded by Austrian or Neapolitan troops; and this the wily French Emperor will take care they shall not be. The result to be apprehended is the decline of the present revolutionary enthusiasm, schisms and contentions among the patriots now so cordially united, and the consequent occurrence of a general reaction under circumstances that may be more favorable than the present to the recovery by Austria of a portion of her power. The Piedmontese Government are understood to hold the same views; and persons here who are known to be in direct communication with them, say openly that they would be satisfied to go into Congress on the basis of the Emperor's letter—provided always the whole of the conditions, especially those about an Italian army and representative institutions in Rome, Naples and Venice, be insisted on. Lord Palmerston is all for trying to carry out this view. On the other hand, Lord John Russell holds to the principle laid down in his Aberdeen speech six weeks ago—that under no circumstances can this country be a consenting party to forcing on the Italians any ruler whom they do not choose.

A curious anecdote was told me yesterday by a person in whose trustworthiness I can fully rely. Being last month in Rome, he availed himself of the opportunity of asking an audience of the Pope, in order to be able to tell him disinterestedly what he knew to be the state of opinion in this country respecting the affairs of the Peninsula. Pio Nono received him with great urbanity, but lamented with bitterness the sentiments my friend told him animated our leading politicians regarding the Papal administration in civil matters. "I do not find," he added, "that the English journals speak as ill of my Government as your public men." His visitor rejoined that he had not been aware his Holiness read English. "I have the newspapers sent to me by Monsignor Talbot, who is an Englishman, and I understand the language sufficiently to follow what is read to me." "Holy Father, that is a dangerous kind of reading for a sovereign ruler," was my friend's reply; and he was not sorry for having ventured to give the hint he had done, when the unsuspecting pontiff volunteered that the only English papers he was told were worth perusing, were the *Tablet*, *Weekly Register*, and *Freeman's Journal*.

And this reminds me that I have for a long time forborne to say anything to you about the growing schism in Ireland between the Catholic Party and the Liberals on the subject of national education. The Whigs having absolutely excluded all Irishmen and Catholics (except two or three lawyers whom they could not well pass over) from all share in the present Government, have less hold than usual over the good will of the section of the Irish representatives in Parliament, by whose votes they were brought into office, and without whose support their retention of it, as things now stand, is obviously impracticable. In number these hardly amount to forty; and fully one-half of them sit for towns and counties, where the ban of the Catholic prelates if issued on a question like that of education would be fatal. Left to themselves, members and the laity generally would be content to allow the system of Mixed Schools and Colleges to remain as it has heretofore done. But when the hierarchy are agreed to overthrow it, and no political influence draws the opposite way, *it is* hard to understand how the fealty of Irish M. P.s can be reckoned on in the coming *conflicts for party power* at Westminster. It is a curious fact—but little understood out of Ireland, and with *hardly if* any expression that is audible there—that, during the late war in *Italy, while the* Catholic clergy were avowedly Austrian in their sympathies, the bulk of the laity were *Napoleonists*. The old tradition of French interposition in their behalf haunts the mind of the peasantry, and all the talk in the newspapers about an in-

vasion of England is freely translated, by the forge and around the fire in the shebeen houses, to mean the landing of a French army on the southern coast of Ireland; so long-lived are the recollections and the illusions of an ungoverned and a superciliously governed people. I do not believe that anything like organized disaffection exists at the present moment in Ireland; but I have the best reason for believing that widespread and sullen alienation prevails; and if the hierarchy and priesthood resolve on raising the standard of religious hostility to England in the cause of education, the mass of the population in three out of four provinces may be looked on as the ready raw material of insurrection, if any foreign power should deem it its interest to apply a match to the magazine. The bishops ask for separate grants for Catholic education as in England. The Whigs say categorically,—no. A few reasonable men of either persuasion suggest various schemes of compromise; but so far they have met with no encouragement from either side.

Town is beginning visibly to fill. Not only are all the professionals of the long robe returned, but a good many persons of fashion are coming up for the quiet season before Christmas, which is very enjoyable when your interests happen to be also in London, and when we are promised this Winter a great deal of good music at the theatres. Mme. Titiens and M. Giuglini are announced for a short series of operatic representations next week and the following at Drury Lane.

By the way, I hear that Grisi has made a disastrous affair of it in Spain, where she went in September to sing with Mario and others of the old familiar band, that so long delighted our English lovers of dramatic song. On her first appearance she was coldly received. The spoiled child of Fortune was never able, in the days of her sunniest prime, to bear a chill with equanimity, and now that years have too palpably lessened her range of voice and power of intonation, it is, perhaps, not unnatural that she should become more susceptible of seeming slight than ever. Be this as it may, it is certain that she was betrayed into expressions of indignation if not of contempt for the want of appreciation shown by the fastidious Castilians of her representations of "Norma." The inconsiderate words of passion and pique were unluckily repeated and soon became town talk. A determination was formed to punish the presumptuous vocalist, and on her next appearance she was hissed and hooted most mercilessly, the intervals of noise being filled up with insulting epithets conveying to the helpless beauty the most painful of all reproaches, that she had grown too old to be worth listening to. Grisi's best friends have long feared the bursting of some such storm of public impatience; and innumerable hints were given her from all quarters that it was time she should retire. But though, as I can personally testify, she has long ago ceased to attempt the more difficult parts of the music in "Lucretia Borgia" and the "Huguenots," she was up to the close of last season, here privileged to sing as she would and omit what she liked. I fear that the spell is now fairly broken, and that no manager will venture to announce the once peerless Giulietta in the cast in future.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PEKING.

From the North China Herald.

The near approach to the capital leads through a wide street, lined with well-built shops, extending about half a mile to the Chau-yang Mun, or Morning Sun Gate; their fine and show present such a contrast, indeed, to the mean and dingy shops in the same street within the walls, that there is probably some great advantage to tradesmen living without the gate. The wall of the city near this gate was in good order, about sixty feet high; and the five-storied tower, rising forty feet above, that presented an imposing appearance. The avenue inside of the gate is over a hundred feet wide and unpaved; the recent rains and constant travel had rendered the centre of it a quagmire, through which carts, horses and drivers floundered in great confusion. The sides of the street at this time were lined with a solid array of spectators, the men and women of the better sort standing in groups behind the front rank; and all exhibited the quiet curiosity and good order for which Chinese crowds are noted, though the policemen made a show of authority in the occasional use of their whips. The way to the lodgings prepared for the Embassy, situated in Thirteenth-street, about a mile and a half from the gate, led to the northern part of the old or Manchu portion of the city. On arrival at the house, at 3 o'clock, on the 27th of July, it was met by two high officers deputed from the *fu-yin* or Mayor of Peking, whom he had appointed to attend on the visitors.

The next day a notice was sent to the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, who had been in Peking about a week, that the American Minister had arrived, and was ready to confer with them. It was deemed by Mr. Ward as only a suitable mark of respect to the Chinese Government that until he had seen the Commissioners the members of his suite should not appear abroad. The letters brought up from the coast for the Russian Legation were sent, and an acknowledgment received the same evening.

The next day, Friday, Sieh, the provincial Judge of Kiangsu, came to confer respecting the meeting with the Imperial Commissioners, and to speak of the higher audience with the Emperor. Like a genuine son of Han, he began to extol his Sovereign, and then to praise himself for his expertness in settling knotty questions, from which he proceeded to [illegible] upon [illegible] were for us, its unusualness, and its "distinguished consideration." After suitably impressing his views he gently turned to the mode in which we, a few far-traveled strangers, whose country lay on the outskirts of creation, and had just sent her citizens to the Middle Kingdom, and after great travail had at last reached its capital, should show our sense of this "Heavenly favor." He was told very briefly that when the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations came together on the morrow they would discuss this matter, and as their subordinates could do nothing definite, it was better to drop its consideration.

He then informed us that *in consequence of the part taken by the Toeywan in the battle at Taku, the Emperor was in some doubt as to the sincerity of the peaceful professions of the Americans;* and their movements on that day only corroborated the hostile expressions used in one of Mr. Reed's dispatches of last year, in which he spoke of being forced to join the allies; but *he was not disposed to press those equivocal sayings and doings.* This observation furnished an opportunity to state just what was done by the Commodore on that day, and also to tell the Judge the serious consequences which had arisen to his own Government from its neglect in not stationing a proper officer at the mouth of the Pei-ho, to meet the other Ministers, as well as the American, but turning them off to the hitherto unknown port of Pehtang by the mouth of a mere underling, for whose veracity there was no guarantee. It appeared from his further remarks that the idea was prevalent among the Chinese that *the Americans landed their own men from the boats towed up by the Toeywan,* and this impression had been strengthened by the assertion of one of the English prisoners, that he was an American, and had landed in the boats. The charge was declared to be unfounded; and, it was added, that though the man might be a citizen of the United States, who had shipped as a sailor in the English ships, just as there were English subjects in American men-of-war, yet *the Toeywan had never fired a gun nor landed a man; the American Minister had nothing to do with the prisoner, and could never claim him.* After making arrangements respecting the number of Mr. Ward's suite to accompany him to the approaching interview, and giving orders for horses to be brought, the Judge took his leave, again reminding us how fortunate it was for our interests that he was in Peking.

About 11 o'clock the next day, Mr. Ward, attended by only three of his party, went to the public hall, where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great crowd of officials of every shade of button, all dressed in their easy Summer costume. Kweiliang looked more hale than when at Shanghai, and said that his journey of 36 days had been, on the whole, pleasant. He soon began, however, upon weightier matters, and vindicated the late acts of his Government in respect of its plans for the exchange of the three treaties. He declared that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Pei-ho to prevent foreign ships ascending to Tien-tsin; that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but, on the contrary, *every arrangement had been made for conducting all the Foreign Ministers to Peking by way of Pehtang.* The English Envoy, however, had not gone to that place, but had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences, and that by so doing *the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese,* upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest. He then went on to compare the refusal of the English and French Ministers at Shanghai to see him and his colleague, after having waited in that region many months for that purpose, with the visits which had taken place between them and the American Envoy, and his offer of a ship of war to bring them up the Gulf, which the regulations of their own Government prevented them from accepting; and concluded his harangue with the remarks that the hostile feelings of the English were also seen in *their bringing as large, if not a larger, force to exchange their treaty than they had to make it,* while the peaceful designs of the Americans were proved by their coming in only one vessel.

This aged statesman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part at any place; but it appeared to his foreign auditors that he was at the time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The *sang froid* of some of them in taking off their hats and seating themselves at side-tables, led to the inference that they were much higher in rank than their crystal buttons indicated, and the Premier must explain his acts before them in unmistaken terms. He then proceeded to state that, as the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it only remained for the parties then present to settle upon the manner of approaching the throne. Without going into needless details upon the interesting conversations which ensued on this topic at this and subsequent interviews, it will be better to recapitulate the main arguments used by the Chinese functionaries in explaining and urging their views, as these show most clearly the real nature of the ceremony used at the Chinese Court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and equal nation like the United States, whose Chief Magistrate was in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Lewchew, or Annam, was repeatedly referred to by Kweiliang. He sometimes styled the President "*ta-hwangti*," or Great Emperor, and sometimes "President" (a word which he has learned) and occasionally "*kwo-chu*," or Principal Ruler, to show his respect for him. Such being the relations between the two countries, the usual ceremonial form of obeisance required of Envoys from those nations, *i. e., san-kwei-kiu-kau,* "three kneelings and nine knocks," would not be expected; "but," said the Judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly Power." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony even in this mitigated form again referred to, so that *it cannot be said that the ko-tau in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward* by the Chinese, as a preliminary to his audience of their Sovereign.

To this Mr. Ward replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms, that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty said nothing about it; but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did his own rulers, and as Minister of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them; he knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were the subjects of the Emperor and must obey his ritual, but he represented a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance; and, furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. *He would bow very low, and even nine times,* if that would add to the solemnity in their view; or he would stand uncovered during the whole audience, while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform. While this form of salutation exhibited all the respect he felt towards the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was quite as great as he could feel towards the Emperor of China.

The Commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American Minister ought to act on that principle in their country; that they could not show respect to their sovereign otherwise than by kneeling, for anything short of that was absolutely nothing in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it as an indignity for a Minister from a friendly nation to come to his capital and refuse to see him when he required so much less of him than he did of his own courtiers, besides which, the President would be offended with him for not showing proper respect in his Envoy. In some European Courts, even in the English, persons knelt before the Sovereign when presented to *him,* and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say that they regarded the homage paid their monarch as *of the same sort as that given to gods,* and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the *ko-tau* to him, if required at Washington, in order to manifest entire respect. 'You are a plenipotentiary,' said Hwashana, turning to Mr. Ward, 'and certainly have full powers to do such an act.'

'I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it,' was Mr. Ward's reply.

The discussion had now continued for two hours, and the Commissioners waived any further debate until they returned the visit. They invited the party to a sumptuous repast in an adjoining apartment, where the novelty of knives, forks and napkins were seen, as well as the foreigners to use them. To Mr. Ward's request to have horses sent to the Legation, so that members of the suite could take exercise about the city, had taken place, every thing of interest in the city and suburbs would be shown them with the utmost pleasure. Such we know is the usage at Peking in relation to foreign embassies, and it was referred to in one of the letters received from the Russian Minister. The conversation turned on a variety of topics, and at the conclusion of the visit all parted in the best of humor.

The same three officials returned Mr. Ward's visit on the 2d of August at the Legation, coming in the same sort of carriages that are in use at the capital, and had been furnished the Embassy on its journey. There was no military escort, nor was the number of attendants upon the Prime Minister large; it was a plain unpretending visit, characteristic of the little display usually seen among high Chinese officers.

The subject of the audience was resumed after all had taken their seats, and nearly the same ground again gone over. The Commissioners adhered to their former argument, that as kneeling was practiced at some European Courts, and Mr. Ward had agreed to do at Pekin whatever he would do at any of those Courts, he was bound to kneel at the Chinese, and referred to the usage at Rome of those who had audiences in the Vatican. This brought up a reference to the similarity in the religious sense given to the kneeling before the Emperor of China and the Pope; but it was shown that the Commissioners had made a mistake in their reasoning, for no foreign Ministers, American, English, or any other, ever kneeled to the Pope when presented to him. The explanation evidently was not altogether satisfactory to them, and they recurred again to the practice of kneeling before the Queen of England, which had been already shown was only practiced by her own subjects when they received an order of knighthood or some other honor, and had never been demanded or accorded by foreign Envoys.

They wished Mr. Ward to embody an account of the ceremony he was willing to perform in a communication to be sent to them; and the draught of such a paper was made up before they left, but it was too straight forward and explicit. The said it would be useless to take it. They concluded the discussion by saying that they had better report to His Majesty that *the customs of the two coutries were so unlike it was better that no audience took place,* much as he desired to do honor to the American nation in its representive.

An agreement was made with the Commissioners that the business which had brought the Legation to the capital should all be finished, so that it could return on the 11th; and *they entirely disclaimed all restraint upon the movements of the American Minister while at the capital.* The policemen had been stationed about the neighborhood, indeed, merely to restrain the crowds of natives who would otherwise throng it. "But," asked Sieh, "pray what reason can we have to stop a few peaceable foreigners like you from going abroad? There is no guard of soldiers stationed to keep you in the house." The facts about this matter are perhaps more easily explained by a reference to the ideas entertained by the Chinese respecting the dignity of any Embassy, that its members should not concern themselves about the trivialities of trade, especially until public business was over, and its chief head had seen the Emperor. However, the Chinese were afraid of our seeing the Russians; and a letter, which came to hand that evening from his Excellency Gen. Ignatieff, proved that they had detained his correspondence six days.

The Chinese Commissioners were obliged to go out twelve miles to the Summer residence of Yuen-ming-yuen to report to his Majesty, who was passing the hot weather there, and no reply was expected from them till the 4th; but the next morning the judge, with countenance anything but joyful, unexpectedly appeared. He had come from the Summer palace, where he and the Commissioners had been all night with a plan which he thought would succeed. This was that they should address Mr. Ward a letter, stating that the Emperor intended to honor him with an audience to receive the President's letter; he should then reply that he was willing, if granted the honor, to make his respects to his Majesty in the same manner that he would before the President, neither diminishing nor adding thereto. There was, of course, no objection to this procedure, and the drafts of both documents were made out, and the judge took copies away with him. The detail of the expedient to be observed was also explained, which was, that when the Minister came towards the throne, the table on which the President's letter was to be placed standing between the two, he should bow as low as he had represented, and then two Chamberlains would approach and raise him up, with the exclamation, "Don't kneel!" He would then present the letter by placing it on the table, whence it would be taken by another Chamberlain, who, on his knees, would hand it to the Emperor.

The Judge went away with a happier visage than he came with, and the next dispatch from Kweiliang was looked for with impatience. Instead of the expected document Sieh himself returned next morning to tell us that the Commissioners had been outvoted, and his Majesty's decision was, that *unless the American Minister would either touch one knee or his fingers to the ground he would not see him.* While the concession was refused as being much more than an American representative ever performed before his own or any other ruler, it was again declared that in this persistence of our own usages there was no disrespect intended to the Emperor, who must of course be the final judge of what he deemed suitable to his own dignity. *The question of an audience was thus settled, so far as the American embassy was interested, after five days earnest discussion.* During the whole of it the Chinese Commissioners made use of nothing but fair argument. They never even alluded to the helpless position of twenty foreigners, as a reason for their complying with a ceremony which seemed to them, doubtless, the extreme of liberality. It is impossible to decide the question satisfactorily, but the final obstacle to the audience seems to have been the conviction in the minds of the Chinese, that Mr. Ward would not do what was really done at European Courts, and what they declared the English Minister had promised last year he would do—viz., perform the same ceremony before the Emperor which he would before the Queen. The Judge remarked once, that he was certain that the Ministers had come to an understanding at Tien-tsin last year respecting the proper ceremony at an audience, but he was assured that Mr. Reed had never come to an agreement on this subject with anybody. It is unfair in the Chinese, in reporting this discussion, to take up the idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their assertions, and had no scruple in what they said; for in their position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly believed, and it was known to us that Lord Amherst did agree to kneel before the Emperor as he did before his King; but neither we nor the Chinese alluded to that embassy.

The next dispatch from the Prime Minister was very characteristic of Chinese diplomacy, for in it he referred to the unsatisfactory discussion about the ritual, and then asked the American Envoy what he had come to Peking for; he took the whole argument for granted that every Minister expected to see a Sovereign when he came to his capital, and that as he would not see the Emperor, the President's letter could not be received; and then what was the next step? There was a deadlock; for, until this was over, how and where could the treaty be exchanged? The reply conveyed to Kweiliang a brief recapitulation of the circumstances under which Mr. Ward had accepted his own invitation at Shanghai to come up, and quoted the Emperor's rescript as communicated by the Governor-General at Pehtang, permitting him to do so; and then proposed to deliver the President's letter to him, after which the Treaty could be exchanged. The answer of the Chinese came late on Saturday night. It was short, and stated that the Commissioners were awaiting His Majesty's rescript fixing the place for exchanging the treaty, but added that, *as the audience could not take place, so the letter could not be received, and that it would be unsuitable to exchange ratifications in the capital.*

A delay of 48 hours took place before answering this communication, and the reply was ready to go forward when *Judge Sieh came in to learn the cause of the silence.* He said that if Mr. Ward would ask the Commissioners to receive the letter the request would be granted, and likewise, if he would express his preference for a place at the north to exchange ratifications, it would be acceded to. Both propositions were declined. The Commissioners had said the letter could not be received; and the Emperor would of course fix on the time and place for the exchange. However, expressions were introduced into Mr. Ward's reply, regretting that the customs of China and America prevented an audience, but that this had no effect upon the real regard felt both by the American Plenipotentiary and the President towards his Majesty. The Chinese were now somewhat apprehensive that they had persisted too far, and wished to learn whether the Government at Washington would be angry at this non-reception of its Envoy.

The next day (Tuesday) a courteous response was received, including the Imperial rescript, ordering Kweiliang and Hwashana to apply the Great Seal to the treaty of Tien-tsin, and then receive the letter from the President for transmission to the Emperor. Hangfuh, the Governor-General of Chihli, was designated to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Pehtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by Kweiliang for receiving President Buchanan's letter. It was taken by him with much respect, lifting the box above his eyes as he delivered it to an attendant and gave orders for a guard of honor to be placed over it. An entertainment was served in a style which would have done honor even to Soyer himself, and the Prime Minister appeared, as he usually had done, a mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. Ward during the interview that his functions as Imperial Commissioner and those of his colleague Hwashana would now cease, and they would soon return their seal of that office to His Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high degree of respect for a man like Kweiliang, although he may have the vices and failings of a pagan, not only from his high political position as the first statesman in the kingdom, but from his venerable age and the unaffected urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

During the evening of this day preparations were made for departure on the following morning, and some of the gentlemen went out in the afternoon to view the city walls. Letters were received from the Russian Minister, with a file of the *Times* newspaper to the 19th of May, but no personal intercourse took place with any member of that Legation. Several tradesmen came in with their wares and curiosities, but the shops are mostly situated in the New City, about three miles from Thirteenth-street, and the assortment consequently was small. The state of currency in the capital is deplorably bad, and much of the traffic is carried on with paper money, which is now taken at a great discount. The Mexican dollar was almost unknown, and at first was refused. It was reckoned at 58 cantareens of sycee, and exchanged for 470 copper cash, while a bank bill of 1,000 cash is worth only 170 copper cash. The new iron-copper coin called tang-shih, or 10-piece, has deteriorated till it is worth only two of the common cash; and a tael of pure silver can buy 1,500 paper cash. The supply of copper and silver is inadequate even for the wants of the capital, and nothing indicates a prospect of improvement in trade or increase in the metallic currency.

Two of the gentlemen in the embassy, Dr. Sandford, of the *Powhatan*, and Rev. W. Aitchison, one of the interpreters, were too weak from illness to ride in the carriages, and our kind-hearted escort provided two mule litters for their conveyance to Tung-chau; and not only to that spot, but sent them on to Pehtsang, so as to be ready on arrival there to carry the invalids across the country to Pehtang. To the deep regret of all who knew him Mr. Aitchison yielded to the violence of his disease, and died in his litter a few hours after leaving the boats at Pehtsang. Dr. Sandford improved daily on the road, and reached the ship stronger than when he left Pekin.

The return to Pehtang was by the same route and in the same boats as the journey to the capital, and the assiduous attention of the escort, especially Tsung-hau could not be exceeded, while his gentlemanly conduct won the regards of all. The trip was made in five days, and the only interruption of the pleasant weather experienced during the whole expedition of four weeks occurred the evening before reaching the *Toeywan*, when it rained violently and flooded the roads. In the alluvial soil of this plain the highways are soon cut up by the carriages, and when the embassy reached Pehtang about 2 o'clock on Tuesday its streets were already ankle-deep with mud. The Governor-General and Treasurer of Chihli, Hangfuh and Wanhiuh, were already in waiting, surrounded by a large retinue of officers, whose numbers were now increased by our escort, and they proposed to waive all ceremony of preparation and exchange the ratified treaties at once before going on board ship. This was accordingly done, and certificates of the exchange signed before evening. After the exchange was over, the Chinese proposed to deliver one of the two prisoners taken from the English, who had declared himself to be an American, to the Minister, and brought him forward for that purpose. He proved to be a Canadian by birth, and it required some time to explain to the two Chinese officials the political difference between Canada and the United States and their geographical proximity, the more so as no maps were accessible. After a full explanation of all the points of the case, they concluded to deliver the man over to Mr. Ward entirely on grounds of humanity, and he was thus received.

The next day, Aug. 17, the *Toeywan* returned to the outer anchorage, where her arrival was gladly hailed by the Commodore and his officers, and on the evening of the 18th, the *Powhatan* sailed for Shanghai."

SHARP COMMENTS UPON HARPER'S FERRY.

From the London Times, Nov. 5.

Lord Macaulay describes Frederick the Great with much humor, as fighting pitched battles with corrosive sublimate pills in one pocket and a quantity of bad verses in the other. The Emperor Otho's equipment for a civil war, in which were to be decided the fortunes of the whole civilized world, was, according to Juvenal, a pocket looking-glass. Sir Charles Napier defined the outfit of a good officer on hard duty to consist of a razor, a piece of soap, and one clean shirt. But in the New World they manage these things better. The *viaticum* for a civil, or rather a servile war, such as Spartacus might have commanded, in the United States, is something very different, but quite as characteristic of the land and the people, as the poison and bad verses of Frederick, the mirror of Otho, or the razor of Napier. A few desperate men drew together, and, with views of which we are yet very imperfectly informed, seized upon an armory of the Government situate in a remote and most picturesque region at the confluence of two mighty rivers on the confines of Maryland and Virginia. They seem to be provided neither with arms nor numbers. We hear of no concert between them and the negroes of the surrounding districts. The place which they have chosen for their operations is not very distant from the great City of Baltimore or the seat of the Federal Government at Washington. In all this we see little proof of that care and deliberation which might be expected in a movement which has for its object nothing less than the overthrow of the great American Union, as established by law and sanctioned by time. They only took one precaution,—they provided themselves with a Constitution. Some people might have thought that, if the projected rising of the negroes succeeded, the emergencies of war would immediately supersede any attempt at regulating the affairs of the insurrection by means of a written constitution, and that, in the much more probable event of failure, the law of the conqueror would provide very efficiently for the brief remainder of the lives of the vanquished. There is something grotesque in the midst of the terrors of civil war to see the men who were struggling to let loose upon their masters the passions of hundreds of thousands of negroes infuriated by ill-usage, and brutalized by compulsory ignorance undertaking such a task with the idea that the turbulent elements which they sought to let loose could be controlled by a few paragraphs beginning with the rights of man and ending with a declaration that the foregoing articles should not be construed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State Government, or of the General Government of the United States, and to look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendment and repeal.

To overthrow the whole framework upon which in the Southern States of America, the fabric of society rests, to place arms in the hands of a million of exasperated slaves is, according to these visionaries, not civil or servile war, but simply moving an amendment, and repealing an obnoxious statute. We should have thought, however, that such an assembly as the insurgents at Harper's Ferry contemplated calling together, would have required something more than a President and Vice-President, something more than a division of Government into Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and that martial law, or the will of the General, would have been more useful to curb the unquiet spirits which such a crisis must call forth than a Constitution, based on a Congress, consisting of ten members, elected by universal suffrage, and a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges appointed in the same manner. The spirit of the Provisional Government of Tuscany seems to have crossed the Atlantic and alighted with outstretched wings on the banks of the Shenandoah and the Potomac. Just as the Tuscan Government has employed the brief leisure allowed it to organize Italy for defence in proposing subjects for statuary, and offering prizes for essays on the art of draining marshes, so the leaders of the black insurrection can find no more suitable subject to occupy their minds on the eve of their desperate enterprise than provisions that the Treaty of Peace, which they were no doubt about to compel the United States Government to accept, should be signed by the President and Vice-President, and the majority of the Supreme Court, the Representatives of the People, and the general officers, or a law that marriage relations should be respected, for the erection of schools and churches, and the proper observance of Sunday. These are not the words nor the topics that set men's blood on fire, and push them forward to confront numbers without counting them, and dangers without regarding them. The proclamation that calls to arms a nation not figuratively, but literally enslaved, must go more home to the hearts and passions of men than these cold abstractions, this melancholy pedantry of order and civilization in the midst of fire and slaughter. We observe an allusion in this strange document, which would, doubtless, be keenly appreciated, to the necessity of reuniting scattered families; but we cannot see why the institution of private property was to be abolished, and the proceeds of the labor and plunder of the community formed into a fund to be distributed among the people, much after the fashion which the Spaniards found existing throughout the empire of Peru. To judge by the provisions of this most extraordinary document, the conduct of a revolution never fell into hands more utterly unable to direct it. It would seem that Mr. Brown and his friends had no conception of any manner of carrying on public business except that which they were familiar with in the Constitution of the United States, and supposed that *Democratic assemblies,* Supreme Courts and elective Presidents and Vice-Presidents were a matter indispensable for war as for peace. We remark that, while they denounce the carrying of concealed weapons, they distinctly declare *that it shall be lawful to carry weapons openly,* as if they supposed that men fighting for their lives and liberties would require a distinct permission before they ventured to violate the law which forbids slaves from carrying arms.

These occasional outbreaks are not peculiar to American Slavery, but were the scourge of all the nations of antiquity, and of none so much as Rome in the very palmiest days of the Republic. A servile war is a subject from which history willingly averts her face, and the outbreaks which from time to time have taken place in America have been forgotten by the European public as soon as they were quelled in torture and in blood. But each of these insurrections, contemptible as they may appear in numbers, in intelligence and in organization, is a symptom of a state of things which a wise and understanding people will do well not to neglect too long. That security of life and property which is, after all, the main end and object of civil society, does not exist—at least in the European sense of the term—in the Slave States of America. The white population can never forget, either as judges, as legislators, or proprietors, that they are a small minority scattered among a large and bitterly hostile majority. They never know in its full force the meaning of the word "security." If they lie down to rest they know not but they may be awoke at midnight by the light of their blazing houses, and the yells of the incendiaries. If they wander in the forest they feel no confidence that the hand of the assassin does not await them behind every thicket. Danger begets fear, and fear cruelty, and that cruelty again increases danger. Strong as is our sympathy for the oppressed race that toils beneath the lash in the Southern States of America, we cannot bring ourselves to wish that their bonds may be broken by an experiment so frightful as that which has once again been tried, and has once again failed—the experiment of a servile war. There was a time when the best men in America looked on Slavery as merely a provisional and temporary institution, and looked forward to the time when the bonds should drop from the hands of the African, and the assertion of the Declaration of Independence that all men are free and equal should no longer be a mockery and a reproach. But that time seems to have passed by, and the language of the Southern slaveholder is now rather that freedom is an exceptional institution destined one day to be swallowed up in the more natural and more humane rule of Slavery. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to see such reasoners reminded, from time to time, by warnings like that afforded by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, *how insecure is the basis on which the slave-owner builds, and how dangerous it is for a nation which carries so venomous a serpent in her bosom, to be forever trifling with the possibility of a foreign war, the first effect of which must almost necessarily be to rouse the sleeping destroyer into life and activity.*

From the London News, Nov. 2.

Harper's Ferry is particularly well and very daringly chosen, if chosen at all, as the seat of an insurrection. On the frontier between Virginia and Maryland, at the confluence of great rivers, and the junction of State railways, and the centre of a net of telegraphic wires, it would have been a post of great importance even if there had not been an arsenal from which a great negro population might be armed. If the recent moods of the masters and the State politicians had been less fierce, and their language and acts less oppressive, we might have hoped that the parties might come to fair terms before much mischief is done. As it is, we cannot but dread the reflection of the tyrannical temper of the masters in the vindictive conduct of the slaves. The negroes have shown wonderful patience, and, on occasion, a very remarkable generosity; but the Maryland slave-traders and free negro haters have not appealed to the best, but to the worst, parts of their human nature in their recent dealings with their precarious human property, and there may well be apprehension of the result. We mean only as to what may have been done in the first outbreak. No doubt the rising would be immediately put down by the Federal and State forces. This is to be hoped on every account, for the doom of Slavery in the Republic, especially in the frontier States, and, above all, in Maryland, is so clear and so closely impending, that every breach of order is likely to be a mere mischief—an impediment, and no furtherance. If the masters were wise they would know how to turn the occasion to advantage for getting rid of their burden and curse; but Maryland slaveholders, who cannot bear the presence of the free negro on any foot of soil in the State, are not wise; and they will doubtless make the worst of their own case.

GARIBALDI AND THE COURT OF TURIN.

A letter from Turin of the 30th ult., in the *Union*, says:

"M. Dabormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on returning from Paris, entertained the firm conviction which he on several occasions expressed in the Council of Ministers 'that the King of Sardinia must entirely abandon the idea of getting anything in Romagna, and must in particular recall all the Piedmontese officers serving in the bands of Garibaldi, if he wished France to aid him in a European Congress.' A courier was sent to Garibaldi with counsel in accordance with the desires of the French Cabinet; but the General replied by a very sharp letter to the effect that the command of the Romagnese troops had been spontaneously offered him by the political chiefs of that country; that on his arrival he had found, not an army capable of serving, but a mere mob without discipline or cohesion, and that in less than two months he had increased their numbers and disciplined them; that it was he, in fact, who had created the army of Romagna, and that the fate of that country was in his hands; and that consequently he would never in any case cede to the counsels of a Power which has injured the Italian cause. He said, moreover, that if the Piedmontese Ministry should be disposed to adopt a 'new line of policy different from that which he and the Cavour Cabinet had adopted in common, he (Garibaldi) would maintain alone that policy, and would cause it to triumph over all weakness and all resistance.' This letter, which, it is said, was addressed to the King, was read in full Council, and it caused a difference of opinion among the Ministers—MM. Dabormida and Della Marmora wanting to disavow completely the presumptuous General and to join the Conservative Party, and the other Ministers being opposed to such a rupture. It is this incident which gave rise to the report that a modification was about to take place in the policy of the Cabinet."

Another Turin letter of the 30th ult. says:

"Gen. Garibaldi, who arrived here the evening before last, left again yesterday for Bologna, after a long audience with the King. MM. Minghetti and Rossi, who were the only Piedmontese functionaries remaining in Romagna, have just resigned their posts as Intendants of Ferrara and Ravenna. You will not fail to perceive the political significance of this measure, with which the Sardinian Government and M. Dabormida's late journey to Paris are not unconnected."

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

It is said that the interview between the King of Sardinia and Gen. Garibaldi, which various telegrams have announced, was not the most satisfactory. According to this account Garibaldi declared frankly to the King that Italy was betrayed, and that he should put himself at the head of the revolution; and that Victor Emanuel replied that he hoped he would not commit such an absurdity, but that, if he did so, there was no alternative but to employ force to prevent it. It is also again stated that the French Government has received favorable dispatches from the Duke de Gramont at Rome, and that the Holy Father had announced to the Duke that after the insurgents in the Romagna have returned to their allegiance, which he presumes they will do after the restoration of the Grand Dukes, he will readily grant all the reforms recommended by the Emperor Napoleon.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE PROJECT OF INTERNAL REFORMS.

A letter from Rome in the *Independence*, of Brussels, says:

"I have reason to believe that the following details respecting the understanding come to between the Pontifical Court and France are correct: The Duke de Gramont, during the stay of the Pope at Castel Gandolfo, contrived, with great tact, to give the Pope salutary counsel. 'I will reflect seriously, Monsieur le Duc,' said the Pope to the Ambassador on the eve of leaving for Porto d'Anzio, 'on all that you have said to me, and for which I am much obliged to you. On my return we will endeavor to come to an understanding on all that is not contrary to the interests of the Church.' The day after his return the Pope was the first to revive the subject, and from what he said in the course of a long conversation the French Ambassador felt almost certain that Pius IX. is disposed to make serious reforms, such as extensive judicial ameliorations, communal elections on large and liberal bases, and a very extensive secularisation of the administration; but the Pope, it is said, stipulates that first of all the integrity of his States shall be guaranteed to him. This last point presented a serious difficulty. The Duke de Gramont, however, not discouraged, has assured the Pope of French protection, and has dwelt on the fact that the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich adopt the principle of the reëstablishment of his temporal power in the Legations. He, however, at the same time showed the Pope the impossibility of foreign intervention, and labored to convince him that a restoration of his authority would be infinitely more easy if the proclamation of a new system of administration were to precede coercive measures—measures which it is admitted the Pope has the right to take, provided they do not assume the character of foreign intervention even on the part of another Italian State. The Duke de Gramont, in order, no doubt, to encourage the Pope in his favorable intentions, has hinted that it is possible that the departure of the French troops from Rome may be delayed; but, notwithstanding these favorable incidents, Cardinal Antonelli is still struggling against French influence."

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The following are the material portions of an article of M. de Montalembert, on the temporal power of the Pope, for which his journal, the *Correspondant*, has received a warning:

"It is France which saved the temporal power of the Pope from destruction in 1849; it is France again who has allowed it to be shaken and diminished in 1859. This is the fact, the truth which blind men only can deny. Assuredly France is not alone engaged in this path, but her overwhelming ascendency places her at the head of the movement, and throws the great and supreme responsibility of it upon her. We know all the legitimate and crushing reproaches that are due to England and Piedmont; but if France had so willed it, Piedmont would have not dared to undertake anything against the Holy See, and England would have been condemned to her impotent hatred. Let us trace the source of the evil—the recent evil—the flagrant evil. It may be dated principally from the Congress of Paris, in 1856—from that diplomatic reunion which, after having solemnly declared that none of the contracting Powers had the right of interfering, either collectively or individually, *between a Sovereign and his subjects,* (Protocol of March 18;) after having proclaimed the principle of the absolute independence of sovereigns *in favor of the Turkish Sultan* against his Christian subjects, thought itself justified, by its protocol of April 8, and *in the absence of any representative of the august accused,* in proclaiming that the situation of the Papal States was abnormal and irregular. This accusation developed, aggravated, and exaggerated in Parliament and elsewhere by Lord Palmerston and Count Cavour, was nevertheless formally put forward under the Presidency, and on the initiative, of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Consequently France must be held accountable for it to the Church and the rest of Europe. In the very midst of the intoxication of victory, whilst the Austrian columns, defeated and humiliated, were in full retreat towards the Adige, appeared the proclamation, dated from Milan, June 9, which called all the Italians to arms:

"'Italians! Providence sometimes favors nations, as individuals, by giving them the opportunity of suddenly springing into their full growth. Avail yourselves, then, of the fortune that is offered you! Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized, if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, for one sole object—the liberation of your country. Fly to the standards of King Victor Emanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the way to honor. Remember, that without discipline there can be no army, and animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be soldiers only to-day; you will be to-morrow free citizens of a great country.'

"The Romagnese took the words as they were spoken. Four days after the appearance of this proclamation they rose against Papal authority, and declared that they were henceforth Victor Emanuel's subjects."

M. de Montalembert then proceeds to ask why a single French battalion was not sent from Rome to Bologna to prevent the "profanation" which has taken place. Further on he says that, "even to-day, although the situation has been aggravated by three months of impunity, one word spoken by France would set matters right."

The *Ami de la Religion* has also received a first warning for having published the above article of the *Correspondant* in its columns.

DISCONTENT IN HUNGARY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

It is tolerably sure that the moment in which the Austrian Government will be obliged to make concessions to Hungary is not far distant, and it may, therefore, be well to lay before you a more detailed account of the contents of the memorial which was presented by the leaders of the Old Conservative Party to the Cabinet than was contained in my letter of yesterday. No copy of the document has been in circulation here, but a German paper has received the subjoined analysis of it:

The Hungarians require their Constitution and municipal laws, "which were purified from dross by the events of the year 1848," and demand the restoration "of the ancient and lawful integrity of the Hungarian kingdom, (*Reich.*)" It is proposed to appoint a Court Chancellor, (*Hofkanzler,*) who shall organize a Hungarian Court Chancellerie, "and have a seat and voice in the Cabinet," and also a Royal Stadtholder, "who, together with the Court Chancellerie and the Ban of Croatia, shall organize one Hungarian Stadtholderate instead of the now existing Hungarian, Banat, and Croatian sections of Stadtholderates, (*Stadthalterei-Abtheilungen.*) The Hungarians further demand: The appointment of Lord-Lieutenants or Administrators for the different counties; Royal Commissaries for the free cities; the restoration of the Royal "Tafel," (Supreme Court of Justice;) and of the "Septemvirate;" the re-formation of the Hungarian 'Hofkammer' (Court of Exchequer) with the 'Cameral Directorate' instead of the Provincial Direction of Finances (*Finanz-Landes-Direction*) and procurators (officers who have the management of the revenue;) the replacement of the religious, academical and university funds under the superintendence of the Stadtholderate and Ecclesiastical Commission (*Commissio Ecclesiastica*) and the restoration of the Theresian privileges for the Royal Pesth University; all employes and judges to have the right to employ the Hungarian language when transacting business; the Hungarian language to be used in tuition in all schools and seminaries, excepting in those established expressly for another of the nationalities; and, finally, the restoration of the Royal Hungarian Body (noble) Guard."

The authors of the memorial say that if the Imperial Government should think fit to accept the foregoing propositions a saving of thirty or forty millions of florins may soon be effected "in Hungary alone," but they enter into no detail on the subject. The four magnates—Counts Majlath, Dessewffy, and Szechen, (not Szechenyi,) and Baron Josika—also propose that a Provincial Commission shall meet at Buda, and at once discuss the following matters: 1. The means to be taken for preventing any future conflict between the nation and the King. 2. The coördination of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Hungarian Diet, "on the basis of the social and political changes which were made by the laws passed in March, 1848." 3. The reorganization of the municipal administration. 4. The plan for a Hungarian mortgage bank. 5. The sum which Hungary shall pay towards the now existing National Debt. 6. The assimilation of the Hungarian and Austrian laws. The foregoing trifling matters having been satisfactorily settled, a Diet can be convoked, the Emperor crowned as King of Hungary, and a Palatine elected.

The closing sentence of the memorial is said to run thus:

"In the sequel it will be seen that a constitutional and federative tie between Hungary and Austria, as is prescribed by the Pragmatic Sanction, will make the Empire stronger abroad and more prosperous at home than the system of centralization, that invention of the French Jacobins, which weighs like a curse on the descendants of the regicides."

The increasing ferment in Hungary, Croatia and the Voivodina, is said to be a source of great uneasiness to Government, and there is reason to believe that the strength of the army in the Eastern Provinces of the Empire is being increased. It would be good policy to endeavor to satisfy the inhabitants of the German Provinces, but nothing has yet been done, although more than two months have elapsed since a promise to make reforms was publicly given by the Cabinet. A strong inclination to replace on the Press its recently removed fetters is displayed here, but the Minister of Police would do well to leave the safety-valves open, in order that the political gas may escape as soon as it is formed. It is generally believed that we are on the eve of a revolution, but I am still of opinion that the menacing storm may be averted. Half-measures, however, will be worse than useless, as the public is desperate, and consequently not at all inclined to be played with.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

THE LATEST SPANISH ULTIMATUM.

The following are translations of the Spanish ultimatum last delivered to the Government of Morocco, and the Moorish reply.

Praises to the All-Powerful.

To my friend, the illustrious Seed Mohamet El Khatib, Minister, &c.

The peace and help of God be with you.

Previous to the receipt of your note of the 13th of this month, the difficulties which opposed themselves to the complete satisfaction of the outrages committed upon the Spanish flag in the neighborhood of Ceuta having been removed, the Government of the Queen, my august sovereign, commands me to say to you that the satisfaction demanded is to be carried into effect without loss of time and in the following manner:

1. The chief of the Moorish troops, who should be the Bey or Governor of the province, shall replace with his own hand the Spanish arms in the same position which they occupied when they were torn down by the Vandals of Auggera, and shall have them saluted by his soldiers.

2. They shall carry out the last penalty of the law upon those persons who were the real promoters of the attack, in the presence of the Spanish garrison of the above-mentioned place.

Both of these demands shall be fulfilled immediately.

3. The Moorish Government shall nominate two engineers, who, in conjunction with two Spanish engineers, shall determine the most convenient places for the new frontier line, on the understanding that they shall necessarily take as a basis for this line of delimitation the Sierra Bullones.

The Spanish Government will not consider fulfilled the satisfaction which they have an indisputable right to exact, and which you have consented to in the name of your Government, if all these measures are not carried into effect in the shortest possible period.

Until such is the case Spain will continue armed, and I warn you that the smallest delay on your part in the most exact fulfillment of my demand will be the signal for the commencement of hostilities, and consequently of a rupture in the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Government of the Queen my Sovereign hopes that that of the Sultan will not provoke so serious an event, and that such disastrous consequences may be avoided.

I await your reply, which must be as clear and explicit as the matter requires, and I warn you that I will not admit the slightest observation in opposition to the just desires of my Government.

At the point at which things have arrived no other course remains for you but to comply strictly and without delay with all which we have agreed on to give due satisfaction to the Spanish nation, or war. Choose.

Tangier, Oct. 16, 1859.

(Signed) J. E. del Valle, &c.

STATISTICS OF MOROCCO.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes the following details relative to Morocco:

"The Emperor of that country has a revenue of about 2,500,000 piastres (about 12,500,000f.) yearly, and expends about 1,000,000. The following is a statement of his receipts and expenditure. In the former there is found:

	Piastres.
El Ashara and La Naiba, war contributions and cattle	750,000
La Djezia, taxes on Jews	30,000
El Ankes, Excise duties	250,000
El Kesb-edDerab, royalty on the coining of money	50,000
El Aniad, Customs' dues in 14 ports	400,000
El Tabimit, sale of tobacco	25,000
El Kera, rent of Imperial domains	40,000
El Deiat, Exchequer fees	150,000
El Adaia, presents of Consuls, Christian merchants and persons who obtain audiences	225,000
Total	2,000,000

In expenditure there are the following items:

	Piastres.
The Imperial household, harem and stables	110,000
Palaces and public gardens	85,000
Presents to Mecca, to the Chérifs of Tamisto, mosques and sanctuaries	65,000
Salaries of Governors of Tangiers, Suira, Tetuan, Larrache, Marmora, &c.	50,000
Land forces	650,000
Navy	20,000
Salaries of Consuls in Europe	15,000
Messengers	5,000
Total	[illegible]

Whence there results a surplus of about 1,500,000 piastres, which are yearly consigned to the Imperial coffers at Mequinez, guarded by 2,000 negroes. The army is divided into two parts; one, called active, is composed of the Emperor's Moors; and the other consists of militia, commanded by the governors. The militia are paid out of the local taxes. There are also in large towns, such as Fez, Morocco, Tangiers, &c., an urban force, which is augmented in case of need by all inhabitants capable of bearing arms. When a large army is formed the Governor commands the troops of his province, and is bound to provide everything necessary. The Emperor's guard generally lives at the expense of the towns where it happens to be. The Generalissimo of the troops is the Emperor himself, or in his absence one of his sons, or a Prince of the Imperial family. After him come the bajas, or governors, the mocadenes, or colonels, and the caid-el-[illegible], who have each the command of 4,000 men. The corps of artillery consists of about 1,500 men indifferently raised."

The Schiller Festival in Germany.

The German papers teem with the preparations for the Schiller Festival.

We take the following items from them:

"Munich, Oct. 17.

The Schiller Committee has been holding daily sittings. The celebration here will be on a grand scale. Dr. [illegible] is intrusted with the general arrangements. An 'apotheosis' of Schiller is the groundwork of the plan. The Odeon saal (one of the finest concert rooms in Europe) will, it is thought, not be large enough, and the musical performance will take place in the Opera-house."

A letter from Marbach says:

"Schiller's house was purchased this Spring by the committee for 4,000 florins, (£400,) and is now undergoing the necessary repairs, that it may be restored to the state it was in when Schiller lived."

In Saxony $20,000 have been subscribed.

At Berlin a torchlight procession was proposed on the eve of the festival, but objected to by the Police Director and by Count Schwerin.

"Wilhelm Tell" is to be given on the 11th at the Opera-house.

At Vienna a torch procession is allowed, and the festivities will be on a grand scale.

The King of Hanover has subscribed [illegible].

The Great Eastern.

The great ship arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst. In regard to the motives which led to the selection of that port for her completion, and to the future disposition of the vessel, the following letter from the Chairman of the Board of Managers affords information:

The reports circulated as to the reasons leading to the adoption of Southampton as the port of completion are equally without foundation; as the exertions of the Board from April to August were devoted to the completion of the ship in time for the American season, and but for the unfortunate accident (over which the Directors had no control), the ship would have been in America in September, leaving for after-completion that which could have been temporarily dispensed with. The delay consequent on making good the damage by the accident deranged our plans, and two courses remained open for our adoption. The first was, to go to America, realize little by the voyage out, and find when we arrived there that disappointment to the people of America and ourselves would have been the only result of visiting them at a time when they could not visit us. The next course was, to turn to account this time, the finishing of the vessel, and utilize her central position, the time so occupied by gratifying the interest taken in the vessel by our countrymen.

This done, an early opportunity would be afforded the Directors of further testing the vessel's sea qualities by a trip to the warm climate of the Mediterranean, which would insure passengers, and prepare the public mind for that complete confidence necessary to obtain all the passengers and goods essential to her complete success on whatever voyage she might be sent; preparing her also, at the same time, for Government employ if so desired, and leaving the American trip to the more seasonable period of the year, for the most complete realization of their and our wishes.

The determination of a final and fixed port of departure will entirely depend upon the respective merits of the ports of this country adapted by position and safety, natural advantages and trade facilities for the vessel; but this much you may depend upon—that so long as I have anything to do with the management of the affairs of the Company, no port will be adopted but that which secures to the ship the best of the most favored ports.

Yours obediently,

R. J. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Great Ship Company, Limited, London, Nov. 3, 1859.

An Ingenious Imposture.

From the London Times' City Article, Nov. 4.

Some months past a peculiar system of swindling invented in America and practiced in that country on persons in England, was detected and stopped. The plan was to send letters to the address of individuals whose deaths appeared in the obituary of the London papers, purporting to come from some youthful *protégé* who had fallen into misconduct and been sentenced to prison, and who, in terms of the deepest repentance, solicited his old and "kind benefactor" to transmit him £10 to some United States post-office. Many executors upon opening these communications were led to comply with the appeal under a desire to act in accordance with any possible wish of the deceased person; and there is reason to believe that the trade proved very lucrative. It was completely brought to an end, however, by the publicity given to it. The parties have, therefore, been driven to new expedients, and their plan now is, to transmit letters to the address of deceased persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they have deserted, and who claims aid for a dying child. This has probably brought more success even than the former plan, since it has awakened the fears of families and a desire to avert scandal. About a fortnight back two of these communications reached the hands of mutual friends, and the imposition being thus apparent a copy of the production was inserted in the *Morning Advertiser*. Each subsequent mail, however, has brought a fresh supply, all worded in nearly the same manner; and it is therefore desirable to remove by a further exposure the pain they may have occasioned. Annexed is one recently received. The writing is apparently that of a man who has assumed a female hand:

Lockport, Niagara County, New-York, United States, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

"Dearest, best Friend: Why, why, have you not sent the usual remittance? Poor Tom is dying, and we are in the extremest want. You requested me not to write, but after waiting till I am penniless, I am, at the moment of crushing misery, compelled to do so. Your poor dying son sends his fondest love; poor dear fellow! he has never known a father's care. Still from a boy I have taught him to pray for and love you. Little did I think when, years ago, I discovered all and fled that you would fail me in this hour of terrible affliction. Yes, that you might be free and happy with those so dearly loved, I left all, and fled with my poor fatherless boy to this distant and strange land, and daily since have we prayed for blessings on you and yours.

Dearest, only friend, unless you send soon your poor, afflicted, unoffending son will starve to death. I am now unable to do more than wait upon him, and cannot much longer bear up against poverty, sickness, and your unkindness. But you are not unkind; you must have sent, and the letter miscarried. God knows, I would not cause you a moment's pain, or take your attention from those you love. No, in this world my duty has been to suffer; still I cannot tamely see my beloved and idolized son die in misery and want. Do send me by return mail a £10 Bank of England note, for I am now miles away from where I could get other funds changed. I came here for the benefit of poor dear Tom, but fear it has done no good. We are now among strangers, and in the most abject want. Your good, kind heart will not permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will trouble you no more.

For God's sake send without an instant's delay, and pay the postage of your letter to me, or I shall not be able to obtain it, for I am selling everything to live. On my knees I beg of you, and for your dying son's sake, send to me immediately, or I shall go mad. God bless you and yours. May you be supremely happy, bless you. In mercy send soon, and so farewell. May God bless you is the fervent prayer of your unhappy but true friend,

MARY A. STANHOPE."

From the Texas Frontier.

MORE MURDERS BY THE INDIANS.

Indian murders and other depredations continue, on the Texas frontier, in all the worst phases. The San Antonio *Ledger*, of the 5th November, announces the killing of two men by the Indians on the Leona, seven miles below Fort Inge. One was Capt. Hunt. The name of the other not given. They were killed and scalped on the 6th, and their bodies found.

A correspondent of the *Ledger*, writing from Sabinal, Uvalde County, Nov. 1, confirms the killing by Indians of John Bowles and John Davenport, mentioned in our paper of Saturday last. He writes: "On Friday, the 28th ult., Mr. John Bowles left my rancho about 9 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of hunting some horses, saying he would be absent but a short time. He was gone all day, and did not return at night, consequently some uneasiness was felt, and we felt satisfied that real uneasiness was well founded. About bed-time Mr. E. Gibsons called at my house, saying he wished me to go to the Davenport settlement for the purpose of holding an inquest over the body of John Davenport, who had, that evening, been killed, scalped and stripped by the Indians on the main El Paso road, within two miles of his house. Our settlement now turned out *en masse* to find Mr. Bowles. We did not succeed in accomplishing our design until to-day, being five days, when we found his skeleton, the flesh being consumed by the wolves and buzzards. He had also been stripped and scalped. The Indians did not succeed in taking off but few horses. The Uvalde Rangers started in pursuit Saturday noon; they have not been heard from since; I hope they will overtake and chastise the scoundrels.

We are satisfied our condition will never be bettered until we declare a war of extermination on the wretches. We have been waiting for a long time for our Government to give us some assistance, but they in their wisdom have failed to do so as yet.

It appears as though it would be impossible for this portion of country to sustain itself much longer under the present circumstances; we first have a drought and then the Indians, and sometimes both together."

Washington Monument.—The *National Intelligencer* says: "We understand that the Managers of the National Washington Monument have adopted a resolution to appeal to the patriotism of the State Governments to aid them in their noble efforts to rear a grand monument to the name and fame of Washington at the Seat of Government; and with that view have already addressed a letter to the Governors of several States, requesting them to lay their application before the respective Legislatures now in session or soon to assemble."

FROM BRAZIL.

The Imperial Journey to the Northern Provinces—Steam Communication with Europe—A Sailor Killed on Shipboard—Adjustment of the River Plate Difficulty—The Messenger Bird.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rio de Janeiro, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1859.

The event of most interest during the past month has been the departure of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, for the northern provinces, which took place on the 1st inst. Their Majesties embarked on board the Apa, at 7½ A. M. on that day, and attended by the steamers-of-war Amazonas and Paraense, proceeded directly to sea. On passing through the man-of-war ground, all the vessels-of-war manned yards and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, including the United States ship John Adams, Commander Murray Mason, which was anchored on the opposite side of the bay, at Praya-Grande. Previous to his departure the Emperor received all the Diplomatic Corps and principal citizens of distinction at his palace of San Christov. The infant princesses are obliged by Brazilian laws to remain here, and therefore did not accompany their parents. It is said that the Emperor and Empress will be absent about two months.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, Capt. John Rudd, arrived here on the 14th September, after a rather lengthy passage of forty-nine days from Philadelphia. The ship and engines are both found perfect, and the officers are high in their eulogiums in favor of the sea-going qualities of their vessel. She sailed again for Valparaiso on the 23th, to relieve the *Merrimac*, as flag-ship of the Pacific squadron. While in this port the *Lancaster* was visited by numbers of our prominent residents, and was minutely inspected by Baron Leuenhaupt(?), the Austrian Ambassador, who, it is said, designs making such representations to his Government of our superiority in ship-building as may lead to an adoption of a similar system as their neighbors the Russians, in having their war vessels built in the United States. A new line of steamers under the Portuguese flag, but commanded and sailed by Englishmen, has been commenced between Milford-Haven, in England, and this port, touching at Lisbon, Pernambuco, &c. The first of the steamers, called the *Lisbon*, of 2,500 tons, and 300-horse power, commanded by Capt. Courtenay, (late of the *Indian Empire*, in the Galway and New-York line,) is expected here about the 24th inst.

The bark *Fame*, from Richmond, arrived here a day or two since, having called at Bahia. On the passage out a sailor named Riley was shot by the Captain, and died twelve hours subsequently. An investigation has been held before Mr. Scott, the United States Consul, which has resulted in exonerating Capt. Kennedy from all blame in the matter, as the man had stabbed the second mate twice and was in the act of plunging his knife into his breast when brought down by the ball from a revolver in the hands of the Captain. The sailor had been extremely mutinous, and had threatened to take the life of any one who should attempt to put him in irons, and it was in carrying out an order to this effect that the assault was made upon the second mate. Capt. Kennedy is one of the oldest traders to this port, and is highly respected. He had his wife and family on board with him at the time. The sailor was a negro, standing above six feet in height, and a native of Algiers, Africa.

Up to this date the *Congress*, flag-ship of this station, has not arrived, and is nearly sixty days out on her passage. Her arrival is looked for anxiously.

By private advices, sent on board the *Mersey* at Montevideo, I learn that all difficulty between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres has been amicably adjusted. This news may be relied upon. Hon. Mr. Yancey, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, arrived in the *Mersey*, and sails by this packet for England. Mr. Hopkins, late Consul at Paraguay, (the Hopkins,) arrived also, and proceeds to England in the same steamer. Although the difficulties between these two gentlemen have been satisfactorily adjusted, still I understand their relations are upon anything but an amicable footing. Mr. Berry(?), appointed Secretary of Legation of Parana, arrived here a week or two since, and caught the United States brig *Dolphin* outside the harbor, bound to Montevideo. Capt. Steedman gave him a passage, and he had arrived at Montevideo the day before the sailing of the *Mersey*.

I understand from the owners of the cargo shipped by the runaway bark *Messenger Bird*, that the Underwriters have paid up sixty per cent. of the loss as an earnest that they are satisfied to pay the whole amount. This is one of the most important cases of barratry on record. It is only to be hoped that ere this Capt. Dells has fallen into the hands of justice.

The health of Rio at the present date is excellent, and the weather delightful. Coffee still maintains its high prices, superior bringing seven mil reis the arroba. Flour selling very high. Salt provisions also. Lumber and freights both very dull. The ship *Champion* has put in here in distress, bound to California, leaking very badly, and has been compelled to land her cargo. She attempted to get round Cape Horn without success, and was 110 days from New-York. The Underwriters of your City are sadly at loss for a proper agent at this port. Why do they not appoint one, when their interests are so greatly involved?

The appointment by the President of Mr. William T. Wright, Jr., as Consul at Santos, has given us very great satisfaction. Mr. Wright has many warm personal friends in this city, where he has resided seven years, filling the post of Acting Secretary of Legation under Mr. Meade. Yours, truly,

MAJOR.

The River Plate.

MR. EDWARD HOPKINS AND THE FERNANDINO RAILROAD—PROSPECTS OF PACIFICATION A BUENOS AYRES.

London, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In addition to Mr. Yancey, there arrived in London, by the *Avon*, on the 5th, from the River Plate, Mr. E. A. Hopkins, lately United States Consul at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, his quarrel with the Government of which country recently led to consequences not like to be soon forgotten, though the occasion for remembering them may not perhaps be particularly gratifying to the *Amour propre* of either disputant. Mr. Hopkins has come to England for the purpose of carrying out arrangements in respect to the San Fernando Railway, the valuable concession for which, including the guarantee of seven per cent. he lately obtained from the Government of Buenos Ayres, with the authorities and people of which State he appears to be in high favor, as they regard him as a most competent person to realize an undertaking which, though comparatively small in itself, will prove of the greatest importance to Buenos Ayres, as well as largely remunerative to its promoter. Mr. Hopkins is in communication with Messrs. Barings, the financial agents for the Buenos Ayres Government, by whom the required capital, which is not large, will probably be supplied in the first instance, should it not be deemed expedient to launch the scheme in the ordinary shape of a company, in the present state of the London money market. Mr. Hopkins reports that no reasonable doubt was entertained in the Plate of the steady adjustment of the dispute between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. Urquiza's means and inclination for prolonging the contest are alike failing, especially as he finds it impossible to procure arms or ammunition, owing to the enemy's possession of the water approaches. He is therefore solely dependent for such supplies by land-carriage from Montevideo, a tedious, costly and inefficient route. A very bitter feeling prevails at the latter place between the local authorities and the British Diplomatic agents, owing to the Montevidean Government refusing to complete the payment of claims as agreed. The British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was expected to demand his passports and go on board the Admiral's ship in the river.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

SLOW MOVEMENT OF THE WAR—POSITION OF THE ARMIES—TRADE—AFFAIRS AT MONTEVIDEO.

From Buenos Ayres advices are to the 27th of September. The *Commercial Times* of that date says:

"Uncertainty in the political world is the bane of prosperity in the commercial. Commerce, where not stimulated into unhealthy activity, has been for the most part stagnant with us during the month now closing. We are nominally in a state of war, but the war goes on slowly; the continual advent of modifications and the absence of any such vigorous measures as are usually supposed to be the concomitants of actual warfare lead many to believe that all may yet terminate without bloodshed. Gen. Mitre remains encamped on the frontiers of Santa Fé at the head of an army estimated at 14,000 men. Gen. Urquiza has at least as many, probably more, collected within that province, but very poorly provided with arms and clothing; six vessels of his squadron lie at anchor in the neutral (!) port of Montevideo, and three more lie safe under the guns of Rosario; Susini, with the squadron of this State, prevents their junction, showing himself alternately to one and the other, occasioning a vast amount of bombast from all quarters, which so far has been the only tangible result of his manœuvres. An army of reserve is organizing at San Nicholas, under the command of Gen. Venancio Flores. Thus the military state of the question remains with little change since last month, when the barrenness of the pasturages and the miserable condition of the horses and horned cattle rendered military movements almost impossible; but during the last few weeks heavy rains, aided by the genial spring, have freshened the country with verdure, and if that be the only reason of the inaction in commencing operations, we may soon expect to hear of some decisive movements."

At Montevideo everything politically was quiet and tranquil.

Further from Mexico.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE—LATEST REPORTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, Nov. 15, contains news from Mexico one day later:

City of Mexico, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859—P. M.

I have already written you of the seizure, by Marquez, at Guadalajara, of a specie conducta of $1,600,000, *en route* to the Pacific. Just at this moment, when the courier is leaving for Vera Cruz, full particulars of the whole affair, documents and all, have come to hand by the Southern Express Mail. One of these is a decree, over Marquez' own signature, in which the bold robber openly avows the act, and says:

"That, on account of the troubled state of the Republic, and the vandalism of the Liberty Party, he finds it necessary to have in his possession $600,000 of the money, to put an end to the anarchy which reigns in the country, and therefore he takes from the *conducta* the above-mentioned sum, which certainly could not be employed in a more advantageous manner."

The next day, grown somewhat bolder, he issued a proclamation, in which he says:

"As it is possible that $600,000 may not be sufficient to accomplish so desirable an object, he will for the present keep in his possession and hold at his disposition the remainder ($1,000,000) of the *conducta*, so that in case of need, he may immediately use it for the purpose of restoring peace and happiness to his beloved country."

What think you of this? Is not Mexico a fine country to live in?

Reports were current here yesterday that Marquez had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. There is no foundation for such a rumor. Another report gives to understand that the Clergy are working to bring Marquez to the Presidency. God preserve us!

Miramon left on the morning of the 4th, for Guadalajara. He left here at 1 o'clock in the stage-coach, with three aides-de-camp. This is a bold move on the part of Miramon, and its object, still unknown, is either extremely noble or quite the reverse. He either goes to Guadalajara to prevail upon Marquez to deliver up the conducta, or for the purpose of dividing the spoils with the robber. It is whispered that a large part of the conducta belonged to Miramon, who was attempting to get his gains out of the country, under the name of Jusro(?). At all events, Miramon runs great risk. His road passes by Guanajuato and Queretaro, both of which places have fallen into the hands of the Liberals. If he falls in with any of these last, they will speedily revenge on his person the assassination of Tacubaya. On the other hand, Marquez is not a very easy customer to deal with, and would not think much of putting Miramon out of his way, if such an act could serve his purpose.

There is a possibility that Marquez may soon come to Mexico. If such an event takes place, woe to the foreigners residing in this city. Marquez will butcher them most unmercifully. There will be but one of two things to be done by the foreign population—either speedily leave the Capital, abandoning their houses and property to pillage, or make a stand, and arming themselves, prevent the assassin from entering the city. My belief is, that the foreigners here, principally the French and English, will resort to the last alternative. They have not yet mixed in the revolutions of the country, because, bad as it has been, there was still the apology of a Government and a head of the Republic. But if Marquez and his rabble approach the place, there will not be the smallest excuse for their remaining inactive. Marquez is an outlaw, a bandit, an assassin, and considered as such by all nations; and if he approaches, all men that have anything to lose must fear.

Mr. Allsopp, the British Consul, has succeeded in escaping from his prison at Tepic and taken refuge on board the *Amethyst*, an English frigate, at San Blas.

Two English vessels entered the port of San Blas laden with goods for the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., at Tepic. They were seized by Coronada. The captain of the *Amethyst* immediately demanded them, and on Coronada's refusal to deliver them sent his boats to cut them out. The citadel fired on the boats. The *Amethyst* then gave the Mexicans a fair broadside, knocking them over like terrapins on the beach; after which the two merchantmen were cut out.

The late James C. Jones.

INTERESTING SKETCHES OF HIS CLOSING DAYS—HIS POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS—PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

In the Macon (Miss.) *Beacon* we find a number of letters, which were not intended for publication, and were addressed to an intimate friend, from the bedside of the late Gov. Jones, of Tennessee. They will be read with interest by all the friends of that distinguished statesman, and we therefore reproduce the following extract, which was dated only a day or two before his death:

"To-night he had all of us around his bedside. For some moments he could not speak, such were his strong emotions, but after awhile, with an evident effort, he gathered his wonted energies, and for nearly an hour conversed as composedly as when in perfect health he sat by the fireside in the midst of his family and friends. He gave a detailed statement of his debts and assets, the condition of his city and country property, told us what must be sold and how to invest the proceeds for the benefit of M., and for the education of his sons. He said we must not be so sad, and asked A. and M. not to weep for him, that he suffered great pain, but knew how to bear it as a Christian, and how to meet death, that soon must follow it. Little S. entered the room, he drew her to him, and with his arms about her neck wept like a child; but he soon recovered himself, and began to talk of indifferent matters, evidently for the purpose of relieving his wife and children of their mental sufferings. He spoke of the recent treasonable proceedings at Harper's Ferry, of the evils and prejudices that would grow out of them, of their unfortunate tendency to alienate the South from the North, of the madness of their Black Republicanism.

You know that the Governor is for Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. There is no living man who doubts Jones' soundness on the negro question, and there is no living man who knows Douglas more thoroughly and intimately than himself. For many *years they have been on the closest terms of personal* friendship. They traveled in Europe together, and in Washington were inseparable friends. When Douglas began his terrible fight in Illinois against Black Republicanism, the Governor was miserable *till he had participated in the struggle.* He went into the Sangamon (old Whig) District, and for about four weeks made two *speeches each day.* The district voted for Douglas, and he was triumphant. His joy, when assured of Douglas' success, knew no bounds, and to-day, he believes him to be the truest and bravest of men; as pure a patriot as any living or dead. He knows Mr. Douglas' private fireside opinions of Slavery, and knows him to be sound as you or I. Often as he feels a moment's relief from almost ceaseless pain, he will make A. read to him from the daily papers everything affecting his friend Douglas. Such is Mr. Jones; his friendships are as unselfish as they are enduring. For nearly six months he never left the bedside of Henry Clay, when he knew that Mr. Clay's friendship could never avail him anything. He was with him when he breathed his last, and caught the last accents that fell from his lips—he closed his eyes in death, and wept over his grave when he was buried; and now, when dying himself, with an undying friendship, he thinks of his friend and his exalted and ennobling ambition, and would with his last breath pray for his success."

Here is another passage, detailing the religious views of the Governor, which will be read with avidity:

"To-night I have no change to report. I was with him *this morning for some time*, and though emaciated still you would hardly conceive it more possible *for him than a skeleton to breathe; yet he is cheerful,* and speaks of his business affairs with the same 'nonchalance' as when in perfect health. He believes it impossible *for him* to recover, but speaks of death without the slightest apparent apprehension. *He remarked that 'God has always been so kind and* merciful to me that I am willing to trust him now.' He evinces no haughty defiant spirit, such as he was wont to manifest when assailed by his personal or political foes, but seems quietly, and I might almost say happily, resigned to his fate.

When preparing his 'will' he sought to conceal the fact from his wife, fearing that she might be grieved at such evidence of his own anticipation of his approaching dissolution. He is surely the 'gamest' man I have ever seen on his death bed, and manifests a degree of faith in the immortal goodness of God, transcending that which has characterized the last hours of many a man who has worn a long face and attended longer prayers through a lifetime of church service.

In his daily intercourse with men and in all social relations he made no pretensions to 'church membership Christianity,' but he read and believed the Bible, from whose pages he drew his loftiest inspirations of thought and his finest illustrations of all subjects which his eloquence adorned.

I believe he knew the Bible *more familiarly* than any other book, and never yet have I heard him in conversation, or on the hustings, use a quotation from its *sacred pages to give point to a witticism or force to* ridicule.

The Governor did not read many books, but these few he read thoroughly, and after the lapse of years I have heard him quote passages from those which I *knew with absolute certainty he had not reperused.* His acquirements were made from men, rather than their writings. While in the Senate he well knew how to elicit from Crittenden, Butler, Badger, or others, all facts bearing upon any subject which he wished to discuss. We once took the *Tri-Weekly National Intelligencer* in common while living together; while I was occupied for hours wading through its ponderous columns, speeches, reports and elaborate editorials, he would, in fifteen minutes, dispose of the whole, and a week or two afterwards would tell me of many things in the paper which I had utterly forgotten. He would in the beginning of an article catch the writer's idea, and then he outstripped him in reaching his conclusions. Thus it happened that he was spared the labor of much reading."

SINGULAR TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.—The Marshall (Texas) *Republican*, of the 5th of November, has an account of a remarkable murder. The murderers were two boys, who slew the deceased, a teacher in Marshall County, in retaliation for evidence given by him in a late suit of the State *vs.* Hall, for shooting Mason, for alleged criminal intercourse with his wife, the mother of the boys. In addition to this cause of offence given by the deceased, he was relied on as *the principal witness of Hall in a suit of divorce from* his wife, the boys' mother. The boys waylaid Gillespie(?), and, as he was returning from his school, stepped from behind several trees which had concealed them, and, felling him to the ground, inflicted upon him mortal wounds. The youths had not been arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* reports a case of horrible cruelty to a child. A man named Applegate was recently arrested in Monmouth County for ill-usage of a little girl. The child was kept half starved, and it was a frequent practice of Applegate to whip her in the most brutal manner for the most trivial causes. On Friday morning last he gave her a shocking beating, after which he went to his work. About eleven o'clock the child was found dead in bed, with a crust of bread in her hand. One of her wrists was broken. It is supposed that he held her by one arm while he beat her, and that the wrist was broken by twisting it. Applegate was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. He does not deny the act, and assigns as one of the reasons for its commission, that the child's board was not paid.

The following is an interesting reminiscence of the War in Italy: "The day after the battle of Palestro, a young Sub-Lieutenant of Sardinian cavalry presented himself before Col. De Chabron, to receive the prisoners taken by the regiment of Zouaves. The Colonel, surprised to find that the Sardinian officer spoke French without any foreign accent, asked him, as he was about to leave, of what country he was. 'I am French,' was the answer. 'And what is your name?' 'De Chartres, Colonel.' On hearing that name, the Colonel looked at him earnestly. 'Yes,' said the young man, with great simplicity, 'I am son of the Duc d'Orleans.' And saluting the Colonel, he departed."

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* says that Lord John Russell, in a dispatch that Lord Cowley has communicated to Count Walewski, insists that the English Cabinet will not go into Congress unless entire liberty of action is accorded England; that she will in no way be bound by the stipulations of the treaty of Zurich; and since this treaty reserves the rights of the Italian princes, the Cabinet of London insists that the rights of the Italian people shall also be reserved. Finally, Lord John Russell requires from Austria a formal guarantee against any preponderance in the future Italian Confederation.

The New-Jersey State Prison now contains 340 prisoners, 165 more than the prison was ever intended to accommodate, on the principle of solitary confinement. Forty-one prisoners were received in one month, and some of the Courts will meet again in two or three weeks, and will most likely swell the number. Within a week sixteen prisoners were received from Hudson, and fourteen from Essex Counties.

A private letter from San Sebastian states that during an attempt to embark troops for Africa from that port, on the 29th of October, a violent gale arose during the prevalence of which much danger was experienced. A boat carrying three small guns was capsized and went to the bottom, and a soldier was crushed to death between the boat and the steamer.

Was ever a queen so favored of all the earth as "little Vic?" A Cashmere shawl tent and solid *gold bedstead*, presents to her Majesty from the Maharajah of Cashmere, have been brought to Windsor Castle. These magnificent gifts, valued at £150,000, will be inspected by the public in the guard chamber of the Castle, after their formal presentation to the Queen by Col. Willoughby of the East India House.

The two celebrated violinists, Bériot and Wieniawski, met last Summer at Ems. The latter, after playing on Bériot's instrument, asked him if he felt inclined to sell it. "Yes," he answered, "but not for less than 20,000 francs." The price will probably be paid.

The house of Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Salem, N. J., was entered a short time ago by robbers, who first administered chloroform to Mr. Johnson, and then procuring the key to his fire-proof safe, gained admission to it and robbed it of seven thousand dollars in bank-notes and gold.

A crinoline excitement pervades the *coulisses* of the Theatre Royal at Berlin. The director has forbidden the ladies to appear in expanded skirts, which he deems eminently unfavorable to walking, sitting, or embracing. A surly critic suggests a similar rule for the "front of the house."

A prize of 2,500 francs has been proposed by the Paris *Académie des Sciences* for the best essay upon the problem of "Spontaneous Generation," the very idea of which, up to a recent date, was scouted by the faculty.

M. Roger, the eminent tenor, will soon resume his duties at the Grand Opera, Paris. Recovery from his late terrible accident is now certain, and mechanical ingenuity has supplied him with an artificial hand of remarkable naturalness. His benefit is fixed for the 10th of December.

The Duke de Montpensier has requested the Queen of Spain to allow him to take service in the expedition against the Moors; but Her Majesty, in flattering terms, had declined for the present. The Duke still has hopes, however.

An early Winter is foreboded on the Continent. There have been several heavy falls of snow in Brittany, as well as in the neighborhood of Rouen, Havre and Antwerp, and the season is unusually far advanced in the Alps.

The further spread of crinoline is not to be dreaded. Paris decrees short waists and narrow skirts this season, and the absurdities of the first Empire are to be restored. All according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Literary Gazette*.

The semi-official *Correspondencia* of Madrid assures its readers that the relations between Mr Buchanan, the English Minister, and the Spanish Government continue to be most amicable and cordial.

Dr. Livingstone finds himself unable to prosecute his African explorations without a more powerful steamer than the fragile one hitherto employed on the Zambesi, and has appealed to friends in England for assistance.

The first steam vessel that sailed on British waters had among its passengers (not so numerous as those of the *Great Eastern* will be) Robert Burns the poet. This was on an artificial lake near Dumfries.

A dealer in upholstery recently died in Lyons at the age of 93, who served on the jury that tried Charlotte Corday for the killing of Murat, and who was for an acquittal in the teeth of the Reign of Terror.

Cæsar, one of the leaders of the insurrection in the hame shop at the Auburn Prison, a few months ago, has been tried, and sentenced to *four months* in the County Jail.

Mr. Benj. Richardson, of Needham, Mass., died of hydrophobia Nov. 17. He was bitten in the face by a dog six weeks since.

M. E. Thierry, who succeeds M. Empis in the direction of the Theatre Français, has long been known to the Parisian public as a leading dramatic critic.

The hundredth anniversary of Karzinczy, the poet, has been celebrated with enthusiasm by the Magyar Academy of Pesth.

A Bloody Tragedy in Connecticut.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the details of a fearful tragedy which was perpetrated in Southwick, Conn., on last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Henry Halcomb, a citizen of that town, who has hitherto been highly esteemed, beat his wife's head against a piece of heavy oak scantling until the back of her skull was dashed to pieces, and then fled. A niece of Mrs. Holcomb had been with her uncle and aunt until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when she left her aunt was engaged upon a piece of sewing for one of the children. One hour later, one of the boys returned from school, and as he could not find anything of his parents, went over to his uncle's, where he remained all night, as he had frequently been in the habit of doing, telling the family that his father and mother had gone out. On returning home, the next morning, he could find nothing of his mother, and proceeded to search the house, calling her by name; when he came to the head of the cellar stairs a faint sound induced him to procure a light and to go down to see whether she might not be there. He found her in one corner of the cellar insensible, with the beam by her side, against which her head had been beaten. He gave the alarm to his little cousin, who returned home and procured the assistance of her father and brother. They carried Mrs. Holcomb up stairs, when she revived sufficiently to say that "Henry," her husband, had beaten her. The cellar wall on each side was besmeared with blood. Appearances indicated that the wretched woman had sufficient vitality left, after the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected, to allow her to crawl about the cellar through the night. The *work on which she had been engaged was found as* she had left it on the preceding afternoon. It was surmised that she had gone to the cellar to procure some potatoes, and that her husband, having become enraged at something which she had done, followed *her and revenged himself. The only explanation* which can be given for the act is that Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb may have become estranged, through the *suspicion of the former that his wife would be afflicted* with insanity, as some members of her family had previously been diseased mentally. Some boys out hunting in the woods saw Mr. Holcomb, about a mile from home, soon after he committed the assault, but noticed nothing unusual in his demeanor. He had changed his clothes previous to leaving home. A reward of $200 has been offered for his apprehension by the Selectmen of Southwick. Mrs. Holcomb was somewhat better at last accounts.

THE COAL-DIGGERS' STRIKE AT PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, Nov. 19, says: This morning, in the Criminal Court, the coal diggers recently convicted of riot, were brought up for sentence. They numbered twenty-one in all, and were, in many instances, accompanied by their wives and friends, making altogether a demonstration such as is seldom seen in our Court House. The names of the parties were called over, and the whole ranged in double file in front of the prisoner's box, from which they were addressed by the Court. Mr. Ferneree(?) made a strong appeal for mercy in their behalf, and called T. J. Bigham and others, who testified to the general character of the parties as peaceable and law-abiding citizens. Judge Maynard then addressed the prisoners in a few remarks, in which he explained to them their error in attempting through illegal means to remedy their supposed and real grievances, after which Judge McClure passed sentence on the parties as follows: Geo. Kremer, Jones [illegible], Philip Schlicker, Jacob Kirsh, John Sahn, Nicholas Brunner, Peter Herman and Charles Herman, were fined $10 each, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. Five dollars and costs each were imposed on the balance.

The Indiana Railroad Accident.

THREE LIVES LOST—TWELVE CARS DESTROYED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Cambridge City, Ind., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Our place is the scene of a terrible calamity. This morning, a freight-train, consisting of fourteen or seventeen cars, (in the confusion the writer could not ascertain,) drawn by the locomotive "Sol Meredith," was precipitated through the bridge which spans the east fork of Whitewater, at this place, and ten or twelve cars are now lying beneath, and upon the bridge, in total ruin. But that is not the most serious part of the calamity—two men are killed, and two more, I fear, mortally wounded. The first one discovered, who is John Gerren, brakeman on the train, who, when taken out, was dead. It is not known where he resides. His skull is mashed in; he must have been killed by a blow from some of the falling timber.

The next who was taken out as dead was Lemuel Newby, who lived near Lewisville, Henry County, Indiana. He was literally mashed by the falling barrels of flour. When found, he was surrounded by barrels, one of which had fallen and broken his neck; he is crushed in every part of his body. He was a partial owner of the hogs. Jack Smith, formerly a conductor on the passenger-train, but at the time conductor on the freight-train, who was one of the worst injured, after lying in a very critical condition for several hours, his legs being both broken, has since died. The other is Jacob S. Elliott, of Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana, and is a partner in the hogs. One of his legs is broken, and back much bruised, if not broken. Elliott was first taken from the train and is now in a precarious condition.

The bridge was being repaired, and the workmen had taken up two rails on each side in order to put in some new ties, but they had not taken the precaution to flag the station which is about half a mile from the bridge. The train was an extra through freight train, and being well loaded, did not stop at this station. The 9.37 mail passenger train had just passed, and the hands not supposing that any other train would pass before the regular train time, immediately engaged in taking up the bars; but, as before said, did not flag the station. The extra which had passed the passenger train at Dublin, two miles from here, came in at a high speed, and not intending to stop at the station, kept up speed, the engineer little thinking that destruction awaited them so near. The work hands, discovering that the train did not stop at the depot, as they had expected, ran as far as possible from the bridge with the signal, but the train was under such speed that it was impossible to stop. The engineer and fireman saved their lives by jumping from the train before it reached the bridge.

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—Henry E. Hyams, a clerk in a wholesale drug store, in New-Orleans, was shot by a policeman named Hughes. Mr. Hyams was talking with two or three acquaintances, when Hughes, who was under the influence of liquor, crossed the street and accused some of the party of hurrahing for one of the candidates then in nomination, to whom he was opposed. This, Hyams with his friends denied, and to avoid the difficulty which Hughes seemed anxious to create, turned to enter a house where they boarded, and near which they were standing. As they were going into the door Hughes fired a pistol at them. The ball lodged in Hyams' back. He made no exclamation until he reached his room, when he simply said, "I am shot," and immediately fell over a chair and expired. Hughes was immediately arrested, but denied all knowledge of the transaction.

SELF-DECAPITATION.—A novel attempt at suicide is noticed by the Philadelphia papers. A man named Conrad Lutz, instigated by rum and jealousy, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night. His wife returned home after a brief absence, and was horrified to find the house tracked with blood. Her husband was found in an upper room in an insensible condition from loss of blood, and with several severe gashes on the back part of his head and neck. A careful investigation rendered it evident that the injured man had proceeded to the cellar during the absence of his family, and putting his head upon a chopping block, had attempted to decapitate himself with a cleaver. The awkward position in which the weapon was held when the blows were struck rendered them comparatively harmless.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Alleged Sewing-machine Robbery.

The case of Horace Cooley, charged with receiving three sewing-machines and a number of screws, plates, needles, &c., &c., connected with sewing machines, the property of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, valued at $525, knowing them to be stolen by W. Lambert, the porter of that establishment, which was commenced on Friday last, was continued this morning, and occupied the entire day without reaching a conclusion. The testimony has been among the most wearisome on the record of the Court, consisting mainly of the identification of screws, nuts and other appointments of sewing machines. The case will probably go to the Jury to-day.

Robert Lees, convicted last week of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Martin Murphy was sent for six months to the Penitentiary on a plea of guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny.

Trial of Lord Dundreary's Case.

E. A. Sothern vs. Laura Keene.—This is the action brought some time since by the plaintiff, who was the *Lord Dundreary* of "Our American Cousin," against Laura Keene, for an alleged breach of contract, by which the plaintiff claims to have lost two months' salary. The particulars of the litigation were given in the Times of Oct. 18.

The cause now came on for trial before Judge McCarthy, in the Marine Court, and, as might be expected, attracted a great many stars and lesser lights of the theatrical world to witness the proceedings. Among others were the fair defendant, the celebrated *Camille*, Miss Matilda Heron; the great Cousin himself, Mr. Jo. Jefferson, Messrs. Vincent, Moore and others.

The principal facts of the case are as follows: Mr. Lutz, the agent of Miss Keene, made an agreement with the plaintiff, Sothern, by which he was to have $65 per week for one month's performance, as alleged, in the play alluded to. The agreement is admitted, *but it is averred that it was a conditional one,* depending upon the ability of one W. H. Stevens to perform the part of *Asa Trenchard* therein. It is alleged that, after rehearsal, Stevens was found incompetent, and for that reason the contract with Sothern *was claimed to be void. It was also claimed by the* defendant that, by custom, theatrical engagements did not commence until the piece was actually put upon the stage before an audience.

The defence was allowed the affirmative, and the case proceeded, the Court excluding parole evidence of matters anterior to the date of the contract.

Mr. John S. Lutz, the agent of the defendant, was the first witness called, who testified as to the contract with Sothern. He said that it was such a contract as has been stated; that after rehearsal, and it was found that Stevens was not able to play *Asa Trenchard*, Miss Keene determined not to produce the play of the "American Cousin" at all; that Sothern himself did not think Stevens competent to play the part referred to, but thought some other person could be obtained to take it; that E. L. Davenport was then sent for to come and take it, but could not do so; that the contract was such that if Sothern did not play he was not to have the salary; that the contract was made at the instance of Sothern. The witness then testified to his experience in theatrical matters. The question as to usage in such matters was objected to, but finally admitted. On this point the witness testified that in theatrical circles it is the custom not to pay the salary except from the first night of performance of the piece relative to which an engagement is made.

Laura Keene called: The gist of her testimony was *to the fact of Mr. Stevens having rehearsed with her* company as *Asa Trenchard*, and having been thought both by herself and Mr. Sothern to be not qualified to play *it with success.* She also testified to a uniform usage in theatrical engagements to commence payment *from the first representation only.*

Mr. Vincent, prompter at Laura Keene's, also testified to having attended the rehearsals in which Mr. Stevens took part, and that his performance was not good.

Several other witnesses testified to the point of theatrical usage as to payment. Adjourned to this morning.

Mr. E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Mr. W. D. Booth for defendant.

The Michigan Loan of 1837.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan vs. *The Phenix Bank.*—This cause has lately been on trial for the second time, before Chief Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court. The proceedings on the trial were reported in the Times of Oct. 8 last. The action was brought, it will be remembered, to recover back moneys paid to the Phenix Bank on a settlement of certain financial affairs connected with a loan raised by the State of Michigan in 1837.

Chief Justice Bosworth has rendered his decision in favor of the State of Michigan. He gives judgment *in their favor for $33,009 14, and interest thereon* from Dec. 4, 1854, besides costs. The general ground of his decision is, that the money sought to be recov*ered back, was paid under a decision of the State* Auditor's, which was procured by fraudulent concealments and *misrepresentations on the part of the* Phenix Bank.

J. L. Jernig and J. M. Howard, Attorney-General of Michigan, for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle and F. B. Cutting for defendants.

Murder—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 12—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. *Edward Cooper.*—The accused in this case was arrested on a charge of murder, committed on board the United States steamer *Brooklyn*. The Commissioner, on the evidence, committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

His counsel thereupon issued a *habeas corpus*, and had him brought before Judge Betts, who decided that, as it appeared that the transaction took place in New-York Harbor, near Quarantine, and thus *infra corpus comitatum*, it was not a case within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, but of the State tribunals or of a Court-martial. He, therefore, directed the prisoner to be discharged from the custody of the legal officers of the United States, holding the matter over, however, till to-morrow, to await a requisition from the Navy Department or the State authority.

For the United States, Mr. Dwight; for the accused, Mr. Ridgway.

The Hamilton Insurance Company Case—Verdict.

Asa F. Kimball and Andrew Van Tuyl vs. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.—This action was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice Moncrief, and has occupied several days. It was reported in the Times of 18th November. The jury have found a verdict for the plaintiff for $8,000 and costs.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT.—All notices of issue for the December Special Term must be filed on or before Saturday, the 26th inst. They must distinctly state whether the cause be demurrer or not demurrer, and by which party filed.

Court Calendar—Tuesday, Nov. 22.

United States District Court.—Nos. 73, 60, 88, 96, 59, 99, 114, 66, 61, 115, 109, 81, 65, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 68, 63, 104, 116.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Unenumerated motions on September Calendar: Nos. 50, 71, 13, 22, 33, 57, 2, 65. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 865, 2390, 9, 265, 2399, 2360, 2401, 2403, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2422, 1582, 953, 2057, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2664, 2636, 2742, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2874, 2776, 2786, 2782, 2784, 244, 2540, 2742, 2762, 2608, 2, 1170, 1208, 1032, 2632, 2154, 2724.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 655, 412, 519, 679, 431, 607, 705, 711, 713, 714, 487, 223, 609. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Jury discharged for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1460, 1072, 1446, 168, 1480, 1487, 1496, 1190, 1290, 1400, 1401, 1492, 1493.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes; 20,860 bbls. Flour; 36,634 bushels Wheat; 18,280 bushels Corn; 3,321 bushels Barley; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 440 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 10 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12⅛c.; 200 bags Rio, in lots, at 11⅜c.@12¾c., and 700 bags triage Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand. Prices have not varied much. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, including 2,000 bales in *transitu*. We quote middling Uplands here, at 11⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits decidedly more firmness for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour. The demand for these, particularly for extra State, has been very good, partly on speculation, and for shipment. Holders have obtained an advance of 5c. ℘ bbl., and generally claim, at least, 10c. ℘ bbl., for desirable lots. Had they been disposed to accept Saturday's prices, extensive sales could have been effected. The reported transactions since our last, comprise 19,600 bbls. in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90@$4 95; extra State, $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Wisconsin, at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55, ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	$4 75
Superfine State	4 90	@	4 95
Extra State	5 05	@	5 15
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@	5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@	7 50

Southern has been in pretty fair demand at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls. in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in request and is firm; sales have been made of 450 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$6 30 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, mainly from speculators and shippers, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 48,500 bushels, including prime Milwaukee Club, in store, and free of storage expenses for one month, at $1 20; prime do. do., in store, at $1 18; good Milwaukee Club, afloat, (for export,) at $1 16; amber State at $1 30, and strictly prime white Kentucky at $1 53, ℘ bushel. Corn has not varied much—sales having been reported of 14,000 bush., at 97c.@98c. for old round yellow; 96c.@90c. for old yellow Southern; 85c. for mixed new and old yellow Southern, and 80c.@84c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quite scarce and in demand at advanced prices. Sales, to-day, 5,000 bush., at 87½c.@88c. ℘ bush. Barley has been quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales, to-day: 1,300 bushels State, at 77c.@79c. (reported,) 6,500 bushels choice do., at 85c., ℘ bushel. Oats have been in lively demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 47½c.; Canada, at 46c.@47c.; Western, at 46½c.@47c.; State, at 46½c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River at full prices.

HOPS—New have been in demand at uniform rates—12c.@18c. for common to very choice, ℘ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $23 50@$24 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for at about former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 25c.; with, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans, part tart, at 25c.@32c.; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been very moderate for all kinds. Prices have not varied remarkably.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed are in demand, and are quoted steady. Other descriptions are inactive.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales have been made in Providence, of 65,000 pieces,—including, according to the Providence *Journal*: "35,000 pieces, 64x64, 5⅝c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x68, 5⅛c.; 4,000 pieces, 60x68, 5⅛c.; 8,000 pieces, 60x64, 5⅛c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 5¼c.; 3,000 pieces, 53x52, 4⅞c.; 5,000 pieces, 48x52, 4⅛c. ℘ yard."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at improved prices. We have heard of sales of 1,900 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 40 for Mess, and $10 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet, to-day. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¼c.@10⅞c. ℘ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. The transactions comprise 650 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess: $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been made of only 180 hhds. Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅜c.; with 20 hhds. New-Orleans at 7⅛c.@7⅝c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.; 200 bales Sea Island, at 9-32d. ℘ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 6,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 6d.; 100 boxes Tobacco, at 2s. 6d. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 300 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 6d.; 75 tcs. Rice, 37s. 6d.; and 50 tons Zinc, at 25s. For Glasgow, 200 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ℘ lb.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER.

CONTENTS—The Experience of Samuel Absalom, Filibuster; The Minister's Wooing; The Northern Lights and the Stars; Thomas Paine in England and in France; Elkanah Brewster's Temptation; Magdalena; "Strange Countries for to see"; Beauty at Billiards; Italy, 1859; The Aurora Borealis; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

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STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO. New-York, Nov. 15, 1859.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made. CROMWELL T. WHITE, JOHN HENRY WEEKS. New-York, Oct. 28, 1859.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1859. MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our house. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

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These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LADIES' AND gentlemen's heavy gold hunting Watches and chatelaine Chains, by the best English and Swiss makers, for sale to any advances at half their cost. Also, one diamond cross with 33 stones. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 23 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I. The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 28. For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 545 21st-st., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 9 years old.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department, under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

Dr. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons to adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-room.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. A splendid rosewood Banjo will be sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, $15. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 209 Times Office.

MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE Vanderbilt, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons of singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av. Reduced prices.

FREE CLASSES FOR THE VIOLIN AND FLUTE—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS for gents, at the Musical Academy No. 266 Bowery; also on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Books and instruments furnished without charge. Private lessons given on the piano, melodeon, flute, violin, guitar, and the voice. L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." SUPPLIES schools and families with teachers and teachers with positions. Wanted, foreign music teachers (ladies) for seminaries in the South. Also, a lady to teach music and French (thoroughly) in a family in South Carolina. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO. 346 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as resident governess; would have no objection to go South; also salary moderate where a comfortable home would be assured; unexceptionable references given and required. Address G. R., Box No. 1,781 General Post-office, or Box No. 173 Times Office.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY AS A teacher, desires a situation as visiting or resident governess, to teach the English branches, vocal music, and the piano-forte; would like to instruct an invalid lady whose education has been neglected. Unexceptionable references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 113 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition and thoroughly competent to give instruction in music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—IN SCHOOL District No. 9, town of Newton, near Brooklyn city. Apply to the Trustees, with recommendations, at Jones' hotel, Fulton st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry, on 22d and 23d inst., from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN TO teach French and higher English in a Southern Institution. Salary liberal. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a public school in a village in Western New-York. A person of experience may apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., to H. G. ABBEY.

A TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP WANTED.—Apply this day only at 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, to rent permanently, on reasonable terms, in this quiet and delightfully-located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 181 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, on first floor, with board, also a small room on fourth floor, can be had at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE American family would let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, a fine suite of rooms on first floor, or a pleasant room on second floor. Terms moderate. Partial board for gentlemen; dinner at 1. Pleasant location; short distance from ferries. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE WANTED.—A Christian gentleman, recently arrived from Europe, is desirous of finding board and residence in a truly pious family. References given and required. Address G. H. G., Box No. 297 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A young gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars of location, rooms and terms, C. M. S., Box No. 4,520 New-York Post-office. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO LARGE AND one small room, neatly furnished, on the second floor in a small private family, to two or three gentlemen, without meals, will be let separate or together, at No. 12 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO GENTEEL FAMILIES, OR a few single gentlemen, can procure good board and handsomely furnished rooms, with a sociable and agreeable family, on moderate terms, by immediate application at No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED IN HOBOKEN—PERMANENT board for a gentleman, wife and two children, both young, in a private family. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. F. C., Box No. 132 Times Office.

ROOM TO LET—AT NO. 13 EAST 18TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av. Front and back room on second floor, (furnished,) with bed-room attached, without board, to single gentlemen. A Private family.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN FIRST-place can accommodate a gentleman with a good room and partial board. References exchanged. Address H. B. C., Box No. 2,085 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A larger house than they require, desire to let a comfortable room, with grate and closet, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT PARLOR ON second floor, in the new row of handsome English basement houses, near St. Mark's Church. For particulars apply at 186 10th-av., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 165 Lexington-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

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COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil, either with or without chimneys.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A burning oil as any other in market, and of durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 5 gallons. JOHN S. QUINCY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto, etc., The Martyrs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wild Oats—Raising.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Satan.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Paddy Carey.

BRATTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 720 and 722 Broadway—Love in Disguise—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Connubial Lessons—Dolphin. Evening—Eustache Baudin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The war which on Saturday was impending over the unconscious head of Mexico, yesterday ended in a fortunate peace. A special session of the Washington Cabinet was called at an early hour of the morning, and in view of the improved reports from Brownsville, and of the consequent absence of even the worthless pretense of a *casus belli* upon which the action of Saturday was founded, it was determined to countermand the movement of troops from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe, and to leave Northern Mexico in possession of its proper owners. The fate of Mexico is accordingly postponed to a better opportunity.

The mails, brought by the *Canada* to Boston, and the packages of journals by the *Saxonia* at this port, embody details of transatlantic news more than ordinarily interesting. The particulars we reproduce from the *North China Herald*, of the progress of the American Embassy to Peking, and its reception there, are more minute than any previously received, and sustain the conviction that throughout the whole of the recent transactions, the Chinese Government has behaved with extreme moderation, and entitled itself to the respect of civilized nations, and furnished some of the more pretentious of them a desirable example. Commenting upon the uprising at Harper's Ferry, the *Times* and other London journals indulge in profound reflections on the general question of Slavery, and anticipate other insurrections. The *Times*, from the late occurrence, takes occasion to deduce the moral, that while such sources of internal danger exist, it is unwise to the last degree for the American Government to hazard the chances of a foreign war. Were it more intimately acquainted with American character, the *Times* might have reason to suspect that nothing so surely as a foreign war would extinguish Slavery agitation and its dangers. M. de Montalembert is again in difficulties. An article of his on the temporal authority of the Pope, which was printed in the *Correspondant*, had given so much offence to the Imperial Government, that the paper was warned, and the author threatened with prosecution. M. de Montalembert is eager for the most despotic power to be reserved in the hands of his Holiness. The Spanish expedition against Morocco moves slowly. Troops were embarking at San Sebastian and other ports; but none had left the coast. With regard to the bold and defiant attitude assumed by Garibaldi in reference to the independence of Italy, the letters from Turin and from Paris appear to agree in reporting it as represented in the telegraphic account.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star* relieved whatever apprehensions for her safety may have still remained in the public mind, by arriving at this port yesterday morning. Our correspondent furnishes an account of her disaster. On the morning of Oct. 25, in thick, foggy weather, the ship ran on Plane Island, otherwise French Key, so lightly that the passengers were not aware of an accident till summoned from their berths. At daylight they were all landed with perfect order and discipline; the sails were sent on shore to be used as tents, and provisions and water were also landed. The vessel was lightened by the throwing over of four hundred and forty-five tons of coal, and on the sixth morning after she struck, a light swell assisting, she slid off the reef, amid the cheers of the almost breathless passengers. The vessel, on examination, proved to have sustained little damage. The *North Star* reached Kingston, Jam., Nov. 4, and thence, after taking in coals and provisions, arrived at her place of destination on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Among the passengers by this arrival is Thomas Francis Meagher, who went as bearer of dispatches to the United States Minister at Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The *North Star* furnishes later advices from the Pacific Coast. The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* was at Panama. The *Lancaster*, although her cruise had extended upwards of 80 days, had not arrived at Valparaiso on the 16th ult. The steam-frigate *Merrimac* was to have sailed for the United States from Valparaiso about the 1st inst. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* was at Realejo, Nov. 1. The people of the place were seriously alarmed by the reports that the fillibuster Walker would return. The Revolutionary Governor of the State of Bolivar (Nieto) has gained control of the river Magdalena, by the capture of the town of Monpos. The fight took place on the 21st ult., lasting 31 hours; few definite particulars are given. Revolution was feared by the people of Honduras, as the time for the election of President drew near. The Hon. Beverly L. Clark, United States Minister Resident to Honduras and Guatemala, was very ill, and his recovery was not anticipated. The Presidency of Nicaragua has fallen into the hands of Senator Fernando Guzman.

The Peruvian war against Ecuador hangs fire. Castilla's army is in encampment, under drill, on a small stream in Peru. The General has issued a circular to the Governors of the different provinces, announcing that he is literally "spiling for a fight," and cannot do without warfare much longer. Ex-President Robles and his War Secretary, Gen. Urbina, have gone to Chili. Our correspondent at Panama relates the circumstances of the shooting of Don Ramon Luis Irarrazaval, Minister from Chili to Peru, by midnight robbers. The guano trade as practiced on the islands is stirred up by an indignant correspondent of the Panama *Star*, who signs himself "An American Shipmaster." He inveighs bitterly against the outrages perpetrated by an Englishman, named Dartnell, and Gov. Carrasco. Chili is quiet and cool. The earthquake at Copiapo, before reported, was very destructive to property, and nine lives were lost. The number of buildings totally destroyed, or severely injured, will reach nearly 350. From Venezuela dates to the 24th of October reach us by way of Havana. There is little of striking interest. Under the administration of Vice-President Tovar, quiet was gradually returning. The insurgents were rapidly losing ground in the sea-coast provinces, and taking refuge in the mountains. The revolt, it was anticipated, would speedily be confined to the wild country at the south.

The event of most importance chronicled by our Brazilian correspondent is the departure of the Emperor and Empress for the northern provinces on the 1st of October, attended with naval honors. The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* arrived at Rio, Sept. 14, after a passage of forty-nine days from Philadelphia. Her sea-going qualities are highly commended, and she was regarded as a triumph of American marine architecture. A new line of steamers has been placed in route between Rio and Milford-Haven, England, touching at Lisbon, Pernambuco, &c., the first of which, a vessel of 2,000 tons burden, was expected on the 24th ult. On the passage out of the bark *Fame*, from Richmond, a mutinous and violent sailor, named Riley, was shot and killed by the Captain. Our correspondent states that the difficulty between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres has been amicably adjusted, but the statement lacks confirmation. The health of Rio was excellent. Coffee maintained its high prices. Flour also was selling high, as well as salt provisions. Lumber and freights were dull.

The *De Soto* supplies Havana advices, of the ordinary uninteresting type, to the 16th inst. Preparations for the reception of the new Captain-General were making, and advices state that he had arrived on the evening of the 15th. The opera under Manager Maretzek in the meanwhile occupies the thoughts and employs the time of the Habaneros.

Later news from the Texas frontier brings tidings of renewed outrages by the Indians. Capt. Hurd and another white man had been killed by the savages, seven miles below Fort Inge. The settlers on the frontier begin to talk of a war of extermination against the Indians.

The Overland Mail has arrived at Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of Oct. 31, three days later. Advices from Oregon announce the arrival at Portland, on the 21st ult., of Gen. Scott. Gen. Harney, in a dudgeon, it was inferred, at his displacement, quitted the town shortly after the appearance of his successor. Business at San Francisco had experienced no change. The business portion of the town of Volcanoville, Amador County, was desolated by fire on the 29th, at an estimated loss of $50,000.

The spectral army of rescuers which on Saturday forced the passage of the Ohio at Wheeling and in Clarke County put to rout the terrified natives, seems to have vanished; and even Gov. Wise, and that experienced and gallant officer, Col. Davis, have grown incredulous as to its existence. To cover the confusion naturally attending the exposure of the imposture, we are now assured that the hurried concentration of troops at Charlestown had no such momentary danger in view; but was dictated by the evident propriety of surrounding the scaffold of the condemned insurgents by a military show sufficient to prevent a possible, though not distinctly threatened, attempt at a rescue. Composure and courage may, therefore, be understood as resuming their reign within the bounds of the indomitable "Tenth Legion."

Joshua R. Giddings has addressed a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in vindication of his views concerning the rights of fugitive slaves to act in self-defence. He justifies all he has previously said on this subject.

The riotous coal-diggers at Pittsburgh, twenty-one in number, recently convicted of assaults upon the non-striking diggers, have been sentenced to fines and the payment of the costs of the prosecution. No further difficulties have occurred at the mines.

A petition bearing many signatures was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, asking that the proposed carriage-way across the Park, connecting Park-place and Beekman-street, may be carried through in spite of the objections raised by the Comptroller, which were refuted in several legal points. The document closes with a series of suggestions to the Board; it was referred to the Committee on Streets. The resolution in favor of paying C. Oscanyon $250 for services as interpreter to the Special Committee which extended the hospitalities of the City to Vice-Admiral Mahommed Pasha, was taken from the table and adopted. Considerable routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned to Monday next. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution to withdraw from Prof. Lowe the privilege of using Reservoir-square for experiments in ballooning two weeks from date. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to report upon the recent resolves of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the encroachments upon the harbor.

All the political parties were in a state of commotion last evening. The most important Convention was that held by the Republicans, which nominated George F. Opdyke for Mayor on the first ballot. Neither the Mozart Hall Convention, which met to advance a candidate for Corporation Counsel, nor the various American Aldermanic Conventions, succeeded in accomplishing anything. The Tammany Hall Democrats nominated candidates for Councilmen in several of the Districts.

There were 417 deaths in the City last week, being 15 more than there were during the week preceding, and 56 more than during the corresponding portion of last year. Of this number 139 are attributed to diseases of the throat and lungs, and 92 to those of the brain and nerves.

Dr. O. A. Brownson lectured last night before the Cummings Literary Union on "Patriotism." He spoke of patriotism as being in some cases a natural virtue, in some cases a supernatural one, and defined it to be both a love of and service to one's country.

The trial of the case of Sothern *vs.* Laura Keene, to recover plaintiff's salary for performing as *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin," has commenced in the Marine Court. A number of leading actors were in attendance to give testimony. Chief Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, has decided in favor of the State of Michigan the suit brought by that Commonwealth against the Phenix Bank, to recover back some $35,000, paid to the Bank in 1854.

The Stock Market was moderately active, yesterday, but without decided speculative feeling except in Panama Shares, which went up to 135 ₩ cent., and Pacific Mail, which declined 1¼ ₩ cent. The Bank return in the afternoon showed a steadier movement than looked for. The changes are light in all departments from the previous return.

Flour was in good demand, and prices of desirable lots were firmer. Wheat and Oats were more sought after, and were dearer. Corn was heavy and drooping. The sales of Cotton reached 2,500 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*, at steady rates. Pork was in request, and it advanced. Lard was depressed. Beef was salable, at previous figures. Less activity was apparent in Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. Rice attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Corporation Traveling.

The Street Commissioner has, it appears, drawn on the Comptroller for $6,868, for the hire of carriages used by members of the Common Council, when employed on "Committees," during the three months ending Sept. 30. The rate of hire for hackney-coaches claimed by law is $5 a day, so that these "Committees" must during the quarter have used *seventeen* carriages a day for the whole time!

There was another "little bill" for carriages used by members of the Board of Aldermen before the Courts about a month ago. On that occasion its payment was advocated on the ground that it enabled various members of that useful body to attend the meetings of the Board when laboring under severe illness. We were, as our readers may remember, so touched by the devotion of these gentlemen to their public duties, that we urged the settlement of the account. Indifference to public affairs had become so prominent and characteristic of our time, that we felt that when men could be found to get up from sick beds in order to serve their country, the least the country could do was to pay the expense of transporting them to the scene of their labors. However, the sum demanded on that occasion was only $200, or thereabouts, and the votes of sick Aldermen were certainly not dear at that sum.

But we must add that we think there is a point at which the patriotic devotion of municipal functionaries begins to cost more than it is worth, and when an expenditure of $25,000 a year becomes necessary in order to enable committees of the Common Council to move about from place to place, that point is fairly reached. If these committees cannot make their reports without the use of seventeen carriages a day throughout the Summer, or at least without the expenditure of a sum for riding equal to what seventeen carriages a day would cost at the legal rate, we, for our part, are in favor of allowing the world to return to the darkness in which these gentlemen found it when they began their labors. Anybody's reports would be dear at such prices; and nothing that we know of the talents and attainments of the Common Council leads us to attach any special value to them. The only subject on which they can be said to be specially fitted to throw light are the quantities of the whisky and tobacco at present in the market; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, they are not by any means dependent upon hackney coaches for the means of forming an opinion upon these topics. Those useful members, their own legs, have long ago furnished them with materials for ample and exhaustive essays upon these and a variety of kindred questions. So that we must say, with great regret and in plain terms, that we think the labors of the Committees are not worth the fiftieth part of their carriage bill; that the said bill is a palpable and disgraceful job, and that if it has not been paid already we hope it never will be paid; and if it has, we hope some means will be found of preventing the repetition of so barefaced a swindle.

The President and Mexico.

We should be sorry even to suspect so dignified a personage as the President of the United States of practising that trivial art of vulgar diplomacy known in the vocabulary of slang as "trying it on." But it must be confessed that the singular proceedings of the Administration in the matter of Mexico and the Brownsville invasion will afford a certain show of excuse for the more evil-disposed and censorious of mankind, should they be tempted to indulge their spleen in such a charge. On Saturday morning last it was resolved by the President and Cabinet in council that steps should be immediately taken for the occupation of six Mexican States. The moving cause of this extraordinary decision was, of course, the reported conquest of the Rio Grande country by Cortinas and his brigands.

The circumstances that Cortinas himself is no Mexican at all, but a Texan and an American citizen, and that the only serious resistance encountered by him, in his foray, was offered by Mexican troops, who most gallantly and generously marched to the assistance of the distressed American population, were apparently quite set aside in the discussion; and although a more impartial body of judges might have reasonably declined to find an argument of utter *Mexican* anarchy in the fact that an *American* State was, for the moment, confessedly unable to protect her own inhabitants, Mr. Buchanan and his advisers went straight to their work, wasted no time in logic and legalities, and decided that Mexico must be invaded at once, because Texas is incapable of defending her frontiers against a contemptible knot of bandits. We announced this determination of the Government yesterday morning, and commented upon it in such terms as we thought its absolute folly and injustice imperatively required. To-day, before the verdict of the country has had time to pronounce itself fully, the news reaches us that, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, the Cabinet on Monday morning reconsidered in extra session the decision of Saturday, countermanded the orders given in consequence of that decision to our troops, and threw the whole affair aside to await the assembling of Congress. In this course of conduct, we say, it is perfectly natural that the enemies of Mr. Buchanan should discern an endeavor to feel the public pulse at any cost, even at the very unremunerative price of an act of Executive vacillation.

Into the truth or falsehood of such an interpretation of this latest volte-face in the President's Mexican policy we do not, however, care to inquire. We are too thoroughly satisfied that so grave a mistake should at least have been deferred, to trouble ourselves at all with the President's motives in deferring it. The delay now conceded is itself a positive gain. The question is thrown forcibly before the people, and their decision upon it will have time to make itself properly felt before the assembling of Congress. Meanwhile it is quite possible, as it is very much to be hoped, that Cortinas may be effectually disposed of in the natural way, and a practical, sensible, honorable treaty concluded with Mexico by our Minister, Mr. McLane, before that time. And those who realize the immense importance of putting our relations with Mexico upon a just and rational footing, cannot better employ the interval thus snatched from an insane policy, than by making known to our people the actual state of Mexican affairs, and in letting the sunlight in upon the manufactories of mischief which are so hard at work in Washington and elsewhere, generating misrepresentations of everything and everybody in this neighboring nation. The recent operations of civil war on the Pacific coast, at Tepic and elsewhere, which have just been made current in the United States through the channels of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, need only to be fairly sifted to make the case in favor of American support to the Mexican Liberals ten times stronger than ever. Yet they have been used and will be used to drive us onward into the madness of just such steps as this now happily suspended at Washington.

At Tepic, Mr. Ormond Chase, the American Consul, was put to death by the Church party under Marquez, and Mr. Allsop, the British Consul, roughly handled by the victorious Liberals in their turn. Here are two plain cases of outrages upon foreigners. But what are the facts? Mr. Chase, an ardent Republican, by his own act and against the remonstrances of his friends, took up arms to fight for the Liberals. In doing so he forfeited the protection of his Government; and though he was barbarously slain in cold blood, and met a fate which his noble sympathy with a good cause had ill deserved, yet it cannot be said that the United States were wronged in his person. Mr. Allsop, the British Consul, had taken sides as strongly as Mr. Chase, but with the other party. In conjunction with other prominent foreign merchants in San Blas and Mazatlan this gentleman did his best to sustain Marquez. When the Liberals drove Marquez from Tepic, they doubtless made things unpleasant for Mr. Allsop, but they spared his life at least, and suffered him to depart in peace.

With him they dismissed a person connected with him, Mr. Joseph W. Hale, who is now clamoring against the Liberals at the City of Mexico as an "outraged" American. Neither Mr. Allsop nor Mr. Hale is crying without cause. Both of these gentlemen are liable, with the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., and others on the Pacific Coast, to the charge of smuggling goods into the country and specie out of it. While Marquez held Tepic, this little commerce went on untouched. When Coronado, the Liberal, seized the place, he at once commanded a strict execution of the revenue laws. Certain English ships entered the port of Mazatlan just at this time, and attempted to land their cargoes as usual. This outrage was resisted by the authorities, whereupon H. B. M.'s man-of-war *Amethyst* fired upon the town, cut the ships out and carried them off. This high-handed proceeding is but a type of the system which the foreign houses on the Pacific, and especially the British, have for years been carrying on with the sanction of their National Legations at the capital; and it is greatly to be regretted that, in dealing with the case of Allsop, Mr. Mathew, the actual English Chargé, should seem to be drifting in the direction taken by his predecessors, and helping sordid strangers to maintain, for their own personal purposes, that very condition of practical anarchy in Mexico upon which the world affects to look with so much compassion.

If now the American Government is to adopt the same intolerant policy, and to bring the weight of our vast power to bear in crushing out the only hope of an honest national organization which yet remains to Mexico in the Liberal Government of Juarez, the case of the Mexicans will indeed become desperate. But upon whom will the responsibility of making it so justly fall?

Toots on the Mayoralty.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Dickens for graphic and faithful reports of the opinions entertained by Mr. Augustus Toots, on almost every subject within the range of common social discussion. Mr. Toots held fast to the belief that many things considered important by the rest of mankind, were really "of no consequence." Mr. Toots wore unexceptionable pantaloons, strapped down with miraculous smoothness, over unexceptionable patent-leathers; he parted his hair in the middle of his forehead; carried an amber snuff-box and clouded cane; had shirt-collars of perennial stiffness and whiteness; and for all the other interests of life, Mr. Toots had one general verdict—"They are of consequence, I assure you; not the least!"

It gives us pleasure to see, through the columns of our poor old neighbor the *Herald*, that Toots has at last come to find a sphere of usefulness in New-York, and is now developing his grand philosophy of existence through the partially congenial columns of that decaying organ. On the decencies and decorums of conduct Toots and the *Herald* are at variance; but in profound contempt for, and ignorance of, all public interests, Mr. Augustus Toots could not have selected a happier or more natural channel for the dissemination of his views.

"The election of a Mayor," writes Toots in last Saturday's *Herald*, "is a mere farce; and that of Corporation Counsel, about which there is so much fuss, is still worse." Neither are really of the least consequence; and therefore it becomes all good citizens, and Toots, if he is yet naturalized, to sit down with folded hands and let any one be Mayor, and any one else be Corporation Counsel, who pleases.

Toots, in yesterday's *Herald*, elaborates this idea more fully. "There will be a very lively time over the election for Mayor; but it will nevertheless be a complete farce, for, we repeat, it is *not of the slightest consequence to the public good* who is chosen." The office of Corporation Counsel, continues Toots,

> "Is a still more worthless office. It is, in fact, only a rich placer to be bestowed upon some individual who is *certain to dig a hundred thousand dollars worth of gold out of it in one term*. As a legal protection of the interests of the City, *it* is a humbug, because the Corporation never pay the slightest attention to *his* opinions, nor is the public purse saved a dollar in the year by *his* services."

Toots concludes this sage, though ungrammatical argument, by the opinion that, "the Municipal election, then, is a farce!"

Now Toots, unhappily, alleges a little too much for his own case, when he says that the Corporation Counsel is certain to dig a hundred thousand dollars out of one term. This means, translated into plain English, that the officer named will *steal* sixty-four thousand dollars of the public money, and be obliged to sacrifice six hundred thousand dollars of the public funds to accomplish this per centage of net swindle! The legitimate perquisites of the office amount to but $36,000 for one term; and whatever sum is had over this, must be a per centage of bribery given to the officer intrusted with the defence of City interests for sacrificing his trust to benefit private jobbers. It seems to us that this matter, even on the showing of Toots, is of very great consequence, and our citizens should select for this office a man above suspicion.

As to the Mayoralty being of "not the least consequence," Toots must be either more ignorant than usual, or have grown more reckless, when we find him hazarding this assertion. Looking over our own files for the past twenty months, we can cite vetoes by Mayor Tiemann which have saved the City many hundreds of thousands of dollars; and, contrasting the character of the City Departments, as now organized, with what they were when Charles Devlin was Street Commissioner, and the "awful contractors" had charge of the City Inspector's office,—we cannot but think that an honest Mayor is a matter well worth making very active exertions to secure.

A few days since Toots wrote with regard to the office of Corporation Counsel:

> "All the City gains by the services of that official, who is supposed to protect its interests, is to be swindled according to the legal formula of allowing suits to go against the Treasury by default."

And yet Toots considers the election of an officer who can permit this as a matter of "not the least consequence!" Does not Toots confound theory with experience in regard to this office? Does he mean to say that this sacrifice of client by counsel is a necessity; or does he only wish to give his private views of what we have seen and suffered under during the present or some former incumbent's term?

The most serious obstacle to City reform for the past two years has been the want of harmony between a Mayor who defeated Fernando Wood and a Corporation Counsel who was nominated by Wood, and grateful to his nominator for political existence. We have studied the machine of City Government as a problem of vital interest, and are bold to assert that with an honest Mayor and an honest Corporation Counsel acting in harmony, no schemes against the public Treasury could ripen to a successful issue. These two officers combined would be a power in behalf of honesty, which no corrupt combination, no matter how or where entrenched, could resist.

Now why, it may be asked, is Toots allowed to use the columns of our poor old neighbor at this particular juncture, for the fulmination of these highly peculiar views? Is it because the *Herald* thinks total apathy on the part of the public the only means of securing the election of its favorite, Fernando Wood? If so, Mr. Wood must be in desperate straits, for we have confidence that the buzzing of such absurd statements cannot lull the public into supine resignation at such a moment. The people do not believe that the Government of this City is a matter "of no consequence;"—and unless they are misled by scheming politicians, they will show their sentiments on this subject in a very unmistakable manner.

Buffalo and the Pugilists.—The authorities at Buffalo have, it appears, sent on an officer to arrest Morrissey and Heenan and take them to Buffalo, to be tried under an indictment found against them for their prize-fight a year ago. From the manner in which the affair has been begun, we do not anticipate any very serious result from it. Instead of arresting these gentry, the Sheriff has politely requested them to meet him on a certain day at the train, and accompany him home. They are, no doubt, duly sensible of the consideration with which they are treated, but we venture to prophesy they will not go to Buffalo, and, if taken by force, will not be convicted, and, the affair being over, will be greater lions than ever. The chariness the Police, and even the Criminal Courts, display in dealing with these people, as contrasted with the summary manner in which legal processes are enforced against poor devils possessed of less muscular tissue, is a fair indication of the high position they hold in society, and what is worse still, is the very best premium which, in the eyes of the youth of our cities, could be set on the ruffianism of which these men are the apostles. We sincerely hope that if the Buffalo trial is to resemble the various trials of a similar kind which we have had in this City, the authorities there will spare us the shameful and humiliating farce.

Improved Ocean Navigation.

Although the great body of American merchants and engineers seem quite inclined to submit, without an effort, to the superiority which Europe is fast asserting in the carrying trade of the world, there are some among us who continue to speculate, if only on paper, upon the means of maintaining our old position as the most enterprising of commercial nations. We have one advantage which ought to insure our success. We can begin where our rivals leave off. We have the full benefit of English experiments, and of all the knowledge which they have developed. We can very easily find out all that our competitors know,—and taking that as a starting point we ought to be able to make some advances of our own.

The chief causes of foreign success are admitted to be the use of iron hulls and the screw propeller, the former being, as we have shown on another occasion, necessary to the latter. Our raw iron is certainly more expensive than British iron, but it is also better, and if properly distributed and worked, it may, in its finished shape, be less in amount, and no greater in cost. Our labor is certainly more expensive than British labor, but it is better; we think it cannot be shown that the production of a given piece of machinery, of good quality, costs more on the average in America than in England. It is proverbial that Yankee machinists accomplish far more, and, in a given time, far better work than English or even Scotch operatives. We must not forget, in contemplating the solid and splendid marine engines of the Thames and the Clyde, that they have been a very long job. A day's work at the Novelty Works costs more money, but a far greater number of day's works are required at Napier's and Scott Russell's, for a given production. An English operative is an automaton—an American machinist keeps his brains going, and removes the stone out of his path which the Englishman would climb over every day of his life. There is nothing singular about this fact. Our atmosphere, temperament, habits and associations, infuse more originality and spirit into the minds of working men. Individual responsibility is sought and assumed, and when limited by proper bounds and just penalties, is the very mainspring of our progress. All these things are vastly in our favor, and far overbalance the greater cost of day's works.

In the building of screw machinery, expensive materials and labor are still less against us, for less of both are required. A screw-steamer is essentially a clipper-ship, heavily rigged; and most, if not all, rigging materials are cheaper with us than abroad. And our especial *forte* has been the modeling and equipping of sailing-vessels. The whole philosophy of screws is, that they can use the wind without being dependent upon it; that they can economize steam by taking full advantage of wind when it does blow, no matter how hard, without rolling the propelling instrument out of water, as paddles do, and that they can eke out their regular time by steam, at a pretty good pace without the aid of the elements. Especially on the North Atlantic, the great highway of commerce, where it does nothing but blow, the best screw ships will do the work of paddles, in the same time and at about half the cost. The screw and its machinery have been greatly improved by the English, and their plans are at our disposal, while models adapted to this mode of propulsion are within the well-known scope of American practice. American machine tools,—the best of them,—are equal in workmanship, and are getting to be better in diversity of labor-saving adaptation than English tools. In this particular we are behind nobody. So far, then, we are on common ground with other nations. Shall we be content merely to follow in their wake?

But do our advantages stop here? We justly call the English slow, wedded to precedent, and opposed to novelties, while we claim for ourselves, with equal truth, in most of the arts, originality, acuteness, and the "faculty" of producing great results with little money, and at short notice. The old fogy element is certainly strong enough in the matter of steamships to overbalance the excesses of Young America. There is no particular fear of overstepping the mark. Should we happen, some day, to adopt a decided improvement over the plans of our foreign cousins, we shall enjoy the monopoly of it for some time, especially in view of their strong jealousy and professional unbelief as to the value of American devices. This, then, is just what we should do, not so much for the sake of the monopoly, as for the sake of the improvement itself. As we have repeatedly insisted, the whole of our steamship practice is behind the times. Work may be well done, but its design is impracticable. Models are too blunt for speed and economy. Why do we sharpen them an inch at a time, when we know to-day, as certainly as we ever shall, that ten years will revolutionize the whole system. Engines are too frightfully heavy and cumbrous to allow proper stowage-room; the use of salt water in boilers will not allow the expansive advantages of high pressure steam, and the various economical results of small boilers; surface condensation, *i. e.*, the use of fresh water, will remedy all these defects at a single stroke. Although we were in advance of all nations a year ago in this matter, the English are on our track, and when they do begin, they are not apt to stop short of complete success.

Our advantages for the successful building of freighting ships, then, are at least equal to those of any other nation. But what are they with respect to fast vessels for mail and passenger service? There is the North Atlantic, at the same time the natural trunk line of the world, and the most stormy ocean under heaven. The difficulties are not slight. The necessities and rewards of quick passages are increasing almost [illegible] yearly, year after year, and no improvement as to speed or comfort has been provided during the past five years. Who is preparing to meet the [illegible] with success? Although the *Great Eastern* was not specially designed for this service, she is a monumental, colossal proof that the English are too dull to go to work in the right direction in every other respect, save mere size. Shall we be equally stupid, and in our attempt simply exaggerate our old, used-up and played-out devices? The originality, ingenuity and capacity of good workmanship which distinguish us in other particulars, are our best capital in such an enterprise. Let us, therefore, think twice before we scout the somewhat enthusiastic plans of such men as Mr. Germaine, of Buffalo. We believe it can be shown, although his proposed ship, three-quarters of a mile long, is too gigantic an undertaking for anything experimental, and his promises too high-sounding to secure the capital of cautious men, that some of his principles are essentially right, and that it is better to anticipate to a safe and reasonable extent the advantages he proposes, than to get at them fifty years hence, by slow and costly steps, as if engineering progress were a part of the planetary system, and could only plod at a prescribed rate. To begin a ship costing even five millions of dollars, before perfecting on a small scale the improvements on which her success must depend, would be foolish, if not—in this country—impossible. But to remain just where we are for fear of failure, is extremely foolish and highly unnecessary. Let Mr. Germaine, or any advocate of reasonable plans, propose to try surface condensation, high steam, novel propellers and peculiar models on a small scale first, and then if they do not find backers we shall conclude that the Americans dare not compete with Europeans, but give up the good fight and acknowledge an inglorious defeat.

Lawyers and their Fees.

Mr. Griswold, one of the counsel who defended Brown, has been defending himself somewhat tartly against the charge of having behaved unhandsomely in taking a fee of $250 from the old man for his professional services. It was supposed that in accepting this sum he had deprived the prisoner of the remnant of his property, and left nothing whatever for the support of his unfortunate family. It appears, however, that at the time Mr. Griswold received his fee, Brown's friends in Boston were organizing a movement for the relief of his family on so liberal a scale that the loss of the $250 became a matter of no great moment, and removed all scruples that Mr. Griswold might at first have had about accepting it.

Apart altogether from the merits of this particular case, there prevails, we think, in the public mind, a general and, it seems to us, very unreasonable expectation, that when anybody commits an offence at all tinged with romance, or redeemed by courage, or palliated by honest convictions, a lawyer ought to step in at once, and devote his time and talents to getting him out of the scrape without fee or reward. The profession has not, we are aware, the reputation of cherishing a noble contempt for filthy lucre; but this, instead of causing the public to expect great sacrifices from its members, ought to have a contrary effect. At all events, it should prevent its being so unreasonable as to ask a lawyer to travel from Ohio, and defend old Brown gratis before a Virginian jury. It amounts to asking one man, who may not sympathize in the least either with the prisoner's sentiments or his acts, to make him a present of $250. This, we think, supposing Mr. Griswold were really willing to contribute, is too large a sum to ask from a single individual. Those who found fault with him should have prepared the way for their remarks by subscribing each of them as much as they expected from him.

A Bit of Military Advice.—If so martial a people as the Virginians seem to be would allow us to offer them a little military advice, we would suggest the propriety of their organizing a good horse-patrol, as we really cannot think of anything so likely to furnish a safeguard against the dangers they most dread. The persons who inspire the terror which prevails just now are apparently solitary incendiaries and peddlers, and if there be any reason for supposing that there are Abolitionist emissaries of this sort at work, a few mounted policemen are all that is necessary to deal with them. It would be impossible to contrive a worse instrument for seizing single malefactors than a small army, with artillery, for the simple reason that its movements are generally slow, and cannot be concealed. There is no knavish incendiary, or designing peddler, who cannot outmarch the fleetest infantry that can be put on his track, and artillery is of no use unless it can be got to bear, with shrapnel or grape, on open ground, within four or five hundred yards.

As to the danger of an invasion from a large body of Abolitionists, none of the Abolitionist leaders are likely to commit so grave a military error as to enter Virginia with less than four or five thousand men, and it is clearly impossible to concentrate such a force at any point, without full information of the scheme leaking out a week or two beforehand. Hundreds of men cannot be conveyed into Virginia packed in boxes; and, if they could, there would always be danger of their being carted off to jail on the lids being taken off. We think the fighting portion of the Abolitionists have a fair right to feel offended, by the low estimate put by the Virginians upon their military judgment.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO—BRITISH VISITORS AT HAVANA—THE OPERA—THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. Bullock, arrived from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, last evening, having left the latter place on the 16th inst.

The news is of secondary moment. Among the arrivals at Havana, upon Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Basilisk*, were Gen. Bell, Commander of the British forces in Jamaica; Col. Whitfield, of the Second West India Regiment; Dr. Lawson, Inspector of Hospitals; with a large party of insular officials. The visitors had been received by the Captain-General.

The principal object of attraction to the Havaneros was the Opera, which, under the direction of Max Maretzek, was performing to excellent houses.

A private letter of the 16th states that the new Captain-General, Serrano, was understood to have arrived on the previous night. The people were making preparations to receive him with imposing ceremonies.

There has been little change in the sugar market. Foreign advices have been favorable, and holders have succeeded in obtaining a small advance. Stock 85,000 boxes. Freights declining, and in moderate demand. Exchanges falling. London 13@14 premium, New-York 3@4 do., New-Orleans 4@5 do.

Naval.

The United States frigate *Congress* was at the Island of Bahia on the 21st of October, having put in there when sixty-five days at sea. She was short of water and provisions. She was to leave for Rio Janeiro as soon as she had procured fresh supplies.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Norfolk, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, from Boston, en route to the Pacific, has arrived. Her passengers are all in good health.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE OF DR. O. A. BROWNSON.—A lecture on "Patriotism" was delivered last evening before the Cumming's Literary Union in the hall of the Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, by Dr. Orestes A. Brownson. The attendance, regardless of the weather, was large enough to fill the whole apartment. The lecturer defined patriotism to be the love and the service of one's country, and argued that whether bound by the claims of society or, the impulses of love, a citizen, native or adopted, was under the obligation of yielding his life, were it necessary, for the land which he called his own. In treating of the subject of patriotism he regarded it mainly as a natural virtue, but avowed his conviction that, when patriotism was applied to the promotion of a Christian (Catholic) idea, it was a supernatural virtue. The only thing to be remembered, he said, was, that we who were born here and loved the land in which we were born, claimed this as our mother country, and that we loved it too with hearts which beat perhaps as dearly and affectionately as those of others who lived the lands of their birth—but he did not see why we might not both love the lands of our birth, without our affections clashing or our interests conflicting. With these points in view the lecturer proceeded to argue that the only grounds on which we could ask in vain to promote the interests of the Republic were, first, the exercise by every individual, irrespective of party situation or party claims, of the right of that (?) to vote for the candidates which he has made of most worthy character, that in order to elect proper and intelligent candidates we should have the best and intelligent voters; and third, that to produce these voters excitations such as that he addressed should be fostered and encouraged.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF INCURABLES.—Anna Shewder Fanning, President, in the chair. The forty-sixth annual meeting, yesterday noon, at its asylum, No. 120 East Twenty-fifth-street. The annual report states that, of the ninety-six ladies in the Asylum, three have died during the past year, each of whom was over 80 years of age. The number of applicants for admission exceeds the accommodations, and the Society have under consideration a project for erecting a larger building upon the lots owned by them. A Committee will soon be appointed to present the subject to the public. Through the kindness of several City ministers, religious services have been regularly held in the Chapel, during the past year. In the way of out-door benevolence, but little has been accomplished, owing to the low state of the finances. The Treasurer's report shows that over $2,000 have been expended, of which $4,000 36 were employed by the Purchasing Committee, and $385 78 by the Clothing Committee. The election resulted in the choice of the following ladies as officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. A. Innes; Second Directress, Mrs. H. Gillett; Treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Anderson; Secretary, Miss S. M. Doubleick; Registrar, Mrs. S. M. Beckley.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE.—The further examination of the charge against Dr. JOHN H. WHITE, of having attempted to cause the death of his wife by administering chloroform to her while she was sleeping, had been fixed to take place yesterday at 10 o'clock. The prisoner and the Messrs. BLANKMAN, his counsel, were in Court at the appointed hour, but the prosecution failed to appear up to noon, at which time Justice WELSH consented to discharge the accused from custody, on condition of his giving bail in $1,000 to appear whenever his presence should be demanded. To this the Doctor immediately assented, and soon procured his surety. The non-appearance of the prosecution was variously accounted for. Mr. BLANKMAN asserted their total disappearance. A rumor that Mrs. WHITE had been bought off by the defendant also prevailed, while a decided opinion was expressed (and the most reasonable one, perhaps) that the engagement of Recorder SMITH in another Court accounted satisfactorily for the disappointment.

THE VANDERBILT CALIFORNIA LINE.—The U. S. Mail steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, arrived here yesterday morning from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 11th, touching at *Key West* for coal on the 15th inst. She brings some three hundred of the *Daily Times* passengers, who were left on the Isthmus by the *Daniel Webster*. The *North Star* has been absent thirty-two days, the voyage having been greatly prolonged by the steamer running upon a coral reef in the Bahiguana passage, where she was detained for a week, obliging them to throw overboard more than four hundred tons of coal, and also involving the loss of her chains and anchors. The accident was caused by a protracted spell of thick weather, which prevented the Captain from getting an observation. The steamer was floated, the leak found to leak considerably, a fact that obliged them to keep the donkey pumps in motion to free the hold of water. She was taken upon the Balance dock last evening for repairs. The steamer *Ariel* left yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall in place of the *North Star*. She carried about three hundred passengers.

SLIGHT FIRE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at the building No. 61 Thompson-street, occupied as Primary Ward School Nos. 23, 24 and 6. It broke out among some pails, brooms and baskets in the passageway leading to the school-room of the boys' department. Some 300 children were in the building at the time, but they were all dismissed without accident, although they were much frightened. The damage done was very trifling. How the fire originated is unknown.

Coroner's Inquests.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.

ELLEN FANNIN, a girl sixteen years of age, was seized with a violent fit of coughing on Sunday morning, in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, as she was returning home from church, and bursting a blood-vessel, quickly expired. The deceased had been long suffering from disease of the lungs. She resided at No. 205 West Thirty-ninth-street, where an inquest was held.

DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.

On Sunday afternoon an intoxicated man fell into the water at the foot of Chambers-street, and drowned before assistance reached him. Yesterday his body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE. No evidence identifying the deceased could be procured. He was apparently a German, some 35 years of age.

Police Reports.

SEIZURE OF BROKEN BANK BILLS.

Two young men, who give the names of Wm. A. Mart and James Deasley, went into the porter-house of Louis Eking, No. 45 Oliver-street, on Saturday evening, and offered a broken bank bill in payment for refreshments. It was refused, and the conduct of the two men excited the suspicion of Officer Gunn, of the City Hall Police Court, who chanced to be in the place. He took them into custody. The prisoners subsequently were searched at the Fourth Ward Station-house, where broken and counterfeit bills of various denominations, representing $131, as well as a small amount of good money, were found in their possession. Yesterday a number of complaints were preferred against the accused, by parties who allege that they had been similarly victimized. Justice Welsh held both of them for examination.

TOO READY TO TREAT.

Miss Mary Smith, of No. 69 Franklin-street, states that she went into a liquor shop at the corner of White and Church streets on Sunday evening. There she met an acquaintance named Emma Coburn, who was in company with John Knapp. Upon their earnest invitation she drank some beer, and soon afterwards became insensible. When she recovered from her stupor she was lying on the sidewalk and her gold watch and jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $100, had been taken from her. She now charges that Emma and Knapp drugged the liquor which they induced her to drink, and afterwards robbed her of the property in question. Justice Welsh issued warrants for the apprehension of the accused. The woman was taken into custody and held for examination. So far her companion has escaped arrest.

STABBED HIS MESSMATE.

A sailor named James Smith arrived at this port yesterday, from Marseilles, in irons. He was employed on the ship *Lady Suffolk*, hence for Marseilles. On the voyage out he is alleged to have dangerously stabbed, with intent to murder, James Doyle, one of his messmates. Doyle was removed to the Hospital at Marseilles for treatment, and Smith was sent back for trial, by order of the United States Consul.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Mark Maher, a tailor, was committed for trial yesterday, on a charge of having broken into the dwelling-house of Jacob Zander, No. 124 Walker-street, and taken off a clock valued at $15. He is also alleged to have robbed his late employer, Ludwig Gort, of No. 22 Avenue A, of a watch and other articles. The dwelling-house No. 47 Pitt-street was entered by burglars on the 9th of August last, and Maher is charged with having been implicated in that affair.

Broderick Obsequies and Rev. J. P. Newman.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter was misinformed as to my engagement to open prayer and pronounce the benediction on the occasion of the Broderick obsequies, as stated in this morning's paper. I never consented to officiate. And as to my Church, I am not aware of the least agitation on the subject; nor do I know that it has been under consideration. And while I concede a church's right to protest against a pastor's course, when at variance with truth and morals, yet I have no knowledge of being protested in this, or in any other instance. Not a single individual member of my Church ever mentioned the subject to me as stated in your report. As to the implication in the article, that my congregation are in advance of me touching the Sabbath's sanctity and its strict religious observance, I have only to appeal to the multitudes who hear me every Sabbath, and who have heard me on this question during my ministry in this City, and especially during the recent Sabbatarian controversy. And as to being deterred from pursuing an adopted plan of duty by the disapproval of a church, I never have been so deterred, and I am sure I was not in this instance, as there was not the least ground for interference whatever. Respectfully,

J. P. NEWMAN.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK—THE COST OF CONVERSING WITH THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.

A petition sent to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, from the Harlem River Navigation Company, calling for the removal of obstructions at High Bridge, was referred.

A communication from the City Inspector, submitting the four bids for the removal of night soil from the City and the award made by him, which we have already published, was laid over.

An invitation was received from Major-Gen. Sanford to unite with the Governor of the State, the Mayor and Councilmen, in receiving the honor of a marching salute from the First Division of the New-York State Militia, in front of the City Hall, on Evacuation Day, at 1½ o'clock, and immediately after the review to attend the presentation of a standard by Gen. Pike to the troops of the First Regiment, at the same place. The invitation was accepted.

A petition for the opening of a carriage-way across the Park was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Petitioners, after recciting the history of the action previously taken relative to opening the roads, proceed to answer the argument of the Comptroller. They present five leading points, viz.:

1. None of the real estate of the City, as such, is pledged to the Sinking Fund, the ordinance creating which contemplates no limitation by the Corporation of the use of its real estate.

2. The Park is strictly the public's. They have the right of way over it. Roads, walks, have been, and are now, constructed over the Park. This is all right, if the Comptroller is right—unless there is a legal distinction, between a road for business and one for pleasure.

3. The Legislature of the State have done as much in respect to the ordinance creating the Sinking Fund that it enact that it shall not be amended without consent of the Legislature.

4. The Comptroller is not owner, but simply an agent or superintendent. The ordinance gives him only the powers of such. The public has no claim to be considered intruders or trespassers, which are the encroachments referred to in the continuation.

5. The people of the City would be benefited by this improvement, and not those peculiarly who live near the Park. It is a great thoroughfare from the North River to the East River, and from Broadway, for carriages, carts or other vehicles, a central point.

The petitioners offer a few suggestions, as follow:

1. That the Comptroller is only one of the executive officers of the Corporation. Executive officers do not make, but execute, ordinances. *The Comptroller is members vested by the Charter with veto power.*

2. All legislative authority, under the Charter, is exclusively vested by it in your Honorable Body. Every resolution of the Common Council, properly passed, is an ordinance of the "Corporation," and takes effect as such.

3. By the Charter it is made the duty of the *Comptroller* to be present at the opening of bids. He has, lawfully, no discretion in the matter.

4. If in any instance the Comptroller may refuse to be present at the opening of bids, he may so refuse in every instance.

5. Whether a direction of the Common Council by "ordinance, act or resolution," is legal, is for the *Courts*, and not for the *Comptroller*, to decide.

The petition was signed by Simmons & Taylor, and very many others.

A petition from the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital for an appropriation of $500 was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners stating that they had examined a map of the line of grade of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourth-street to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Ninth-avenue, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and had approved the grade proposed therein. It was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Committe on the Fire Department reported a resolution in favor of purchasing a lot of ground for an alarm-tower for the First and Second Fire Districts, and directing the Comptroller to advertise therefor, and the Street Commissioner to advertise for a bell weighing 6,000 pounds to be placed in the tower. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Alderman BRADLEY in favor of paying C. Cazanyon $250 for services as interpreter to the special Committee which had charge of the reception of Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha, was taken from the table.

Two amendments, offered by Alderman DARRAH, in favor of reducing the allowance first to $100, and then to $150, were lost, and the resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, Thursday being Thanksgiving Day.

ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE ON STREETS,

WIDENING LAURENS AND NASSAU STREETS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, held in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 P. M. yesterday, argument for and against the widening of Laurens-street throughout its entire length was heard. The majority of those present seemed to favor the project. Messrs. Alfred Moore and Mansfield Davis spoke in its behalf, and Messrs. Tobias and Wm. Ward opposed it. It was not intimated what the report of the Committee would be. A new plan for the widening of Nassau-street was presented. It proposes that a slice be taken off the east side of the street, commencing at No. 118, a little below Beekman-street, and extending to John-street, and that from Maiden-lane to Cedar-street, on the same side, another be taken, and another from Beekman-street in a straight line to Ann-street, on the west side. The street, thus altered, will run nearly in a straight line. It is probable that the Committee will report in favor of this plan. The Chairman said he understood it had been agreed upon by the property owners on the line of the proposed and much-needed improvement.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE BALLOON—HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS, ETC.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution to the effect *that in two weeks the permission granted to Prof.* LOWE for balloon experiments be withdrawn, which was adopted.

Councilman OTTERSON offered a resolution appointing a committee to report on the resolutions recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of expenses paid and of advances and payments made on various trust accounts prior to Dec. 31, 1858; to contractors for regulating sundry streets and other improvements, to be reimbursed by assessments to defray the cost of such works; also an approximate estimate of the deficiency existing in the trust funds on Dec. 31, 1858. The Board then adjourned.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 12th day of November to the 19th day of November, 1859,—Men, 93; Women, 85; Boys, 126; Girls, 113; Total, 417. Adults, 178; Children, 239; Males, 219; Females, 198; Colored Persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	3	*Croup*	22	*Inflam. Bladder*	2
Alb'n & Bl'n dis. of Kidneys	3	Debility, Adult.	8	Inflam. Bowels	10
Angina	1	Debility, Infant.	6	Inflam. of Brain	14
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy	6	Inflam. of Lungs	38
Asthma	1	Dropsy in Head	10	Inflam. Stomach	2
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Heart	1	Inflam. Throat	4
Bl'dg fm Lungs	1	Dysentery	4	Inflam. Womb	1
Bl'dg fm Navel	2	Enlarg'nt of the Liver	1	Liver, Dis. of	2
Bl'dg fm Womb	1	Enlarg'nt of the Heart	1	Marasmus, Ad'ts	2
Bronchitis	2	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, Inf'ts	18
Cancer	4	Fatty Kidneys	1	Measles	4
Catarrh	1	Fever, Interm't	1	Ossific'n Uterus	1
Cholera	1	Fever, Puerp'l	1	Palsy	5
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Remit't	1	Pleurisy	1
Colic	1	Fever, Scarlet	26	Scrofula	4
Conges. of Brain	10	Fever, Typhoid	4	Small-pox	3
Conges. of Lungs	3	*Heart, Dis. of*	14	Soft'ng of Brain	1
Consumption	61	Heart, Disease of Valves	1	*Sprue*	1
Convul's, Infants	4	Hives	1	Unknown	4
Convul's, Fuerp'l	1	*Hooping Cough*	6	Total	381

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Asphyxia	2	*Intemperance*	3	*Premature Birth*	7
Burned or Scald	5	Lock-jaw	1	Suffoc'n, accid't	1
Casualties	3	Loss Venous	1	Suicide	2
Cyanosis	1	Malform. Heart	1		
Drowned	2	Old Age	6	Total	36

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 21, 1857	329 In. 97
Week ending Nov. 20, 1858	351 In. 36
Week ending Nov. 19, 1859, (from absolute disease, 382; from external causes, &c., 35)	417
Week ending Nov. 19, 1859, (from absolute disease, 381; from external causes, &c., 36)	417
Increase this week	15

A Child's Elopement.

A LITTLE ACTRESS ENTICED FROM HER HOME—HEARTLESS VILLANY.

Our readrs will perhaps remember an account furnished by the San Francisco correspondent of the TIMES, of the supposed elopement, on the 20th ult. *from her home and family in that city, of* LOUISA PAULLIN, a clever child, popular with theatre-goers as *a danseuse and minor actress. Additional particulars* reveal a touching tale of wrong and suffering *Louisa, who is but eleven years of age, was induced* to run away by a young man named GEORGE SERVERY *who filled her imagination with golden visions of* fame and fortune to be won soon and easily in New-York. Together they embarked on the steamer *Uncle Sam*. On her passage to Acapulco, the Captain's suspicions were aroused. He questioned the girl, and she confided to him her wrongs and sorrows. She said she was very homesick and wanted to get back to truer hearts than that of her pretended lover. On reaching Acapulco, the American Consul was acquainted with the circumstances. The unhappy child was committed to his care, and she returned home by the first steamer.

Justice could not be meted out to the cruel deceiver, *the authorities of Acapulco having no jurisdiction in* the case. SERVERY, therefore, continued with the *Uncle Sam* to Panama, where he disappeared. Should he revisit California his reception will be unfavorable.

The case is a peculiarly hard one. Miss PAULLIN'S father is an invalid—the result of a serious accident which happened a few months since—and the whole family were dependant on the gifted child for support. The police authorities of San Francisco and this City were commendably *earnest in their efforts* to thwart SERVERY'S dastardly designs, which, however, the action of the Captain of the *Uncle Sam* fortunately averted.

MR. CHEEVER'S MISSION CHURCH.

Shall the Jamestown's Appeal be Sustained?

—An Excited Discussion on the Question.

The Church of the Puritans held an interesting and exciting business meeting last evening, the object of which was to take action in reference to the recent appeal for aid which has been made to the British Churches.

Mr. J. O. BENNETT was called to the Chair, and, after some discussion in regard to the admission of reporters, the meeting proceeded to business.

Mr. WHITING, after the reading of the call for the meeting, said that the resolutions of the Trustees, lately published, had nothing to do with this meeting.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said that the meeting was called to see whether the Church would sanction the mission of Miss JOMESOWN to England. The Church was in a very tight place as to money affairs, and when it was found that money could not be raised in New-York, an appeal was made to Great Britain. The brethren who had signed that appeal had done it on their own responsibility, and they had written a statement containing their reasons for the same, which they would present them.

Some discussion ensued in reference to allowing the statement to be read, but it was finally resolved that Dr. HARE should proceed to read it. The report stated that for some time Dr. CHEEVER'S Church had been in straightened circumstances, and Dr. CHEEVER had himself raised $2,000 in this City. If it was right to collect funds here, it was equally right to go to a foreign land for aid. The mission was intended to be kept secret, but somehow a correspondent of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* got hold of it, and informed the American public of it. Thus the whole affair found its way to the columns of the Press. It had given rise to bitter articles in the papers, and the only reply that had been made was written by a young man, who was rather inconsiderate, but had repented of his rashness.

The object of the mission was to raise a fund of $50,000, the interest of which should pay the ground rent of the church. This sum was to be entrusted to a Committee of Seven, five of whom were to be members of the Church, and two not connected with it. So long as that pulpit was faithful in denouncing Slavery, the Church was to have the benefit of the fund, but if the pastor ceased this work, the Committee were empowered to apply the money to some other object. At any rate, an Anti-Slavery Church was to be maintained in this City. The report was quite lengthy, and will soon be published here and in England. A letter had been received from Edinburgh, giving very favorable accounts of the receipt of the appeal in that city.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Rev. J. C. WARREN:

Whereas, Neither the Church as a body, nor the majority of its members, nor the Trustees of the Society, were consulted previous to the application made in March last by certain brethren of the Church to British Christians for pecuniary aid, it is manifest that none can be held responsible for the matter or the manner of that appeal but the individuals who made it, and who are now quite willing to bear that responsibility; but,

Whereas, Some of the wealthiest men of the Church and others have entirely withdrawn their support from the ordinary expenses of the Society, while some of the Trustees, men of ability and sagacity, now openly declare their opinion that the Church and Society cannot be sustained,

Resolved, That we, the Church of the Puritans, assembled for this purpose by public notice from the pulpit, do hereby declare our full conviction of the propriety and necessity of such an appeal to Foreign aid.

Resolved, That the Jamestown's Church, signed by the brethren who authorized that appeal to the British Christians, for pecuniary aid, entirely exonerates those brethren from all blame in the premises, and is hereby declared to be the deliberate judgment of the Church as to the present condition of the Society, and a truthful statement of the several steps by which that condition has been reached.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the documents above named, be forwarded to Rev. Dr. CANDLISH, of Edinburgh, and Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of London.

Mr. CARRAR took exception to the report and resolutions. He called upon the individuals to prove the facts therein contained. It had been said that Dr. CHEEVER had long been the great Anti-Slavery preacher in the United States, but he wished to know where Dr. CHEEVER was twenty years ago when there was much of Abolitionism. An appeal to foreign lands was always odious. He thought it was bad enough that assistance should be sought from England, but that the proposed sum of $50,000, should be placed in the hands of a Committee was something he had never conceived of. How should this Committee decide when the gospel was faithfully preached and when not. It was proposed that they should hold the funds, and when the pastor ceased to dispense the gospel faithfully, the Committee were to have the power to withdraw the money and apply it elsewhere. We would go to England for aid in converting the Catholics, but it shall never have the control of the citadel on Union-square. The moment the Church received that money, from that moment the pastor would lose all his moral power. (Amen. Amen.) Twenty years ago there were Abolition preachers, but they were all forgotten now. Even Dr. CHEEVER pronounced a eulogy upon DANIEL WEBSTER and said not a word against him, and it ill became the Doctor, at this time, to send across the water sneers against that patriot. Mr. CARRAR then censured the resolutions for the personalities which they contained.

Mr. ANDREWS was opposed to having this fund intrusted to a Committee, for it would give them the power over the Church.

Rev. C. J. WARREN did not see how the fund was to control the Church any more than a thousand dollars borrowed would control the borrower. It was most perfect sophistry that $50,000 could control a Church. The pastorate would die unless some funds were raised. Formerly Abolitionism was received with less opposition than now; the South were Abolitionists then. Now is the time to fight, and it is hard work.

Dr. BALL made a few remarks, condemning the personal character of the resolutions, and the suggestion of the report that the funds be entrusted to a Committee. He thought that this Committee would whip the Church like slaves.

Mr. FAIRBANKS replied that there was no more power *over the Church than over the North star.*

Dr. BALL said that never, with his consent, would the funds collected be so invested.

A long discussion followed. Several motions for laying the resolutions on the table and for adjournment were made, but to no effect. The Committee party were determined to settle things on the spot.

About 10½ o'clock Dr. CHEEVER made an address He said that he had been pained at what had been spoken there. He wrote a letter to Mr. SPURGEON on his own responsibility, and, to his surprise, he saw in the papers resolutions of the Trustees, disavowing any connection with Miss JOMESOWN. If they had come to him, the matter might have been settled amicably, but they acted without consulting him. He had been away for a few days, and his wife had been obliged to write to him that a plan was on foot to remove him from the Church. Often he had felt like giving the whole matter up, but then he felt that he was commissioned of God to keep his post and continue in the conflict with Slavery. He had received letters of encouragement from all parts of this country and Great Britain, and so long as God upheld him he would preach on.

At midnight the discussion was still going on, with little prospect of coming to a conclusion.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—Another meeting of the County Canvassers was held yesterday afternoon. The Board was engaged most of the session in calling off corrected returns. Mr. BIRDSALL, the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District, at the late election, was present with counsel to urge upon the Board not to adopt the returns of the Nineteenth Ward for that officer. Two of the tickets cast in this Ward in favor of Mr. WALTER, Mr. BIRDSALL'S opponent, were so blurred in printing that Mr. WALTER'S name was partially illegible. *The Canvassers return them with a note signed by* two of their number, that in their opinion these ballots *were intended for Mr. WALTER. The Board re*fused to hear counsel, and adopted the return as presented. Thus makes a tie in the vote for the two candidates named, Mr. WALTER, will probably get possession of the office, as there were two ballots cast *for "A. Walter," and one for "H. D. Birdsall," which* will be credited to the respective candidates, thus giving Mr. WALTER a majority of one in a vote of about 20,000 cast. In the Second Senatorial District, Mr. GARDINER, the Democratic candidate, has 20 more votes than Mr. PIERSON, while Mr. WINSLOW, the Republican candidate for District-Attorney, has a majority of 1,575 over his opponent.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. The only matter of general interest that came up was a series of preambles, with resolutions attached, presented by Alderman DAVISON, remonstrating against the reletting of the Ferries, so as to permit the lessees to charge two cents for each foot passenger. A Special Committee of three is called for in the resolution, "With power to negotiate with the corporate authorities of New-York for the alterations of the terms of sale so as to restore the ferry rates as charged in 1853 and 1854, or to secure to the City of Brooklyn the said ferry franchises." The resolution was adopted by unanimous consent.

PRICE OF A KISS.—A man named JAMES SUTHERLAND was fined $20, yesterday, by Justice VOORHIES, *for kissing a woman against her will.*

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day—Nos. 152½, 153, 56, 104, 125, of the October calendar; Nos. 2, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17½, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 of the *November* calendar; and Nos. 63, 106, 137, 144 on the October calendar. City Court—Nos. 1, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 45, 46, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 10, 21, 25, 49.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has at stake, was the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12 to 15
Money beaver overcoats	10 to 12
Equestrian beaver overcoats	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown satin beaver	12 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	8 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	8 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petersheams and other overcoats	4 to —

AT EVANS', 63 and 65 Fulton-st.

We shall open to-day a case new style Cashmere Vestings and fine fancy French Cassimeres, just received from Paris.

These goods are of first quality, imported by ourselves. We give an extract of a letter from our agent there: "I have sent light colors and showy vestings, as they are all the go here. No velvets worn in Paris—all cashmere vestings."

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 1 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	80
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER,

Depôt of Company,

No. 82 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grocers and Bakers'

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.

No. 405 Broadway, New-York.
No. 332 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes,

Of different makers,

For sale at half their original cost.

VALENTINE & BUYLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

Gentlemen: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, which is the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately; as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALDRON, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 20th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous

Is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A great chance for ladies and gentlemen to dispose of their left-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to B. MINTZ, No. 382 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.

J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishments.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,808. No. 36 Platt-st.

A Great Reduction

of prices in

STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,

At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Traveling Shawls and Blankets,

French Flannel Traveling Shirts,
Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,

At Nos. 81 and 83 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TEACY, Agent.

Ladies' Victoria Balmoral Boots are the best Winter Boots ever introduced—neat, elegant, comfortable, as dressy as a ball-room gaiter. CANTRELL has all varieties of Shoes, Boots, and Slippers, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 613 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint.—Ten years' test has proved its Elasticity, Durability and Economy. If you want your roof painted, send your order to No. 12 Maiden-lane. Landlords, examine it.

HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

The "Rigas Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as it is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—WATSON.—*In this City*, on *Monday*, Nov. 21, by Rev. John Dowling, WILLIAM HOLMES to MISS FRANCES L. WATSON, daughter of Henry Watson, Esq., all of *this City*.

BRANT—BRADEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, *by Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Gowanus, Mr. RANDOLPH BRANT* to Miss MARGARET BRADEN, both of this City.

PECK—WARE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. *21, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr.* Tyng, HERBERT C. PECK, of Aucram, Columbia Co., N. Y., to MARY A., eldest daughter of the late John P. *Ware, of this City.*

SARLES—SMALLEY.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Henry P. Smith, the Rev. JNO. W. SARLES, *of Brooklyn, L. I.*, to MARY E., eldest daughter of the late N. Smalley, Esq.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, suddenly, CAROLINE, the wife of William Smith, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 Dominick-st.

STOUT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, ELIZABETH G., wife of James Stout, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 497 Madison-av., corner 51st-st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GRANT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, ADELE, only daughter of C. De F. and E. A. Grant, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, *at 9 o'clock, from No. 11 Gramercy Park, without further notice.*

RYDL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, of *consumption, THOS. C. HULL, in the 60th year of his age.*

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 112 East 27th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SNEEDKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 20, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Wm. Sneedker, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his father's residence, No. 24 East 18th-st.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, after a brief illness, SARAH SICKLES, eldest daughter of Asbury and Sarah Newcomb, aged 6 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 Sheriff-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

THOM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 19, JAMES THOM, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS! Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21, [illegible] our MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK, including THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS IN THE CITY, at Half the usual prices. Our CLOAK STOCK Contains over five thousand garments, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, in exclusive styles, Elegantly made, and AT POPULAR PRICES. OUR UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE FURS, of EVERY KIND AND IN EVERY STYLE, Will be sold by us during the balance of the season, At retail, NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH AT THE VALUE OF THE SKINS. Buyers are invited to compare. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Would invite notice to their large stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, Long and Square, Brochés, [illegible], Woolen, &c., &c. Also, GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, In great variety, BELOW USUAL PRICES. And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Will exhibit, on Monday, Nov. 21, PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS. Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES, And elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c. And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, In every variety, including J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS, Hemp and Low-priced Carpets, Beds, &c. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!! BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, Will sell a first-rate BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5. Also, a good assortment of VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN. Another GREAT REDUCTION in SILKS and DRESS GOODS. 100 more Pieces DRESS SILKS, at 50c. per Yard, REDUCED from 75c. Also 100 Pieces, reduced from $1 50 to 87c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN. Just opened, 50 Pieces HEAVY FRENCH POPLIN, Reduced to 50c.—former price, $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN. 50 Pieces FRENCH MERINO, only 50c. Worth 75c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th-st. WILKES & MOYNAN. 50 more Pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, at 2s. 6d to 3s. Reduced from 4s. 6d. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN. 20 more Pieces Wide BLACK SILKS, 7s. and $1 per yard, Worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts. WILKES & MOYNAN. 2 Cases PACIFIC and MANCHESTER DE LAINES, At 1s. per Yard, worth 1s. 6d.

SETS OF LACE CURTAINS, AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LOOK TO THE SACRIFICE. THE EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING. RICH DRESS GOODS REDUCED BEYOND BELIEF. THE GREAT SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, AT CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st., IS THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.
RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT ROBES, Invoiced at $45, Reduced to $30.
RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, Invoiced at $35, Reduced to $25.
RICH THREE-FLOUNCED ROBES, Invoiced at $28, Reduced to $18 50.
RICH FRENCH MERINOS, Invoiced at $1 25, Reduced to 88 cents.
RICH PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,) Invoiced at 60 cents, Reduced to 44 cents.
5 CASES. NEWEST STYLES. MUSLIN DELAINES, (late imports,) Invoiced at 31 cents, AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
5 CASES "NEW-YORK MILL" PRINTS, Manufacturer's prices 12 cents, AT SIXPENCE PER YARD.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, (very rich,) Invoiced at $1 60, Reduced to $1.
WALTHAM MILLS SHEETINGS, 9x4 wide, Manufacturer's prices 31 cents, Reduced to 25 cents per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS Of every description, REDUCED IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS.
Also, A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, Plain and Fancy, REDUCED 40 PER CENT. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS! LARGE STOCK OF LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' Worth to be sold by us this season. Our large stock comprises a full assortment from low priced goods to the richest curtains imported. Our prices continue to be lower than any other house at retail, as the steady increase of trade in this department for the last five years proves. C. C. MERCHANT & CO., No. 449 Broadway. CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

AT RETAIL FOR WHOLESALE PRICES. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway, Are now closing out THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS, And their large stock of GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE. SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLOAKS. SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES. Now open and opening daily, NOVELTIES IN VELVET AND BEAVER CLOAKS AND SACQUES, superior in quality and finish. Ladies wishing Cloaks and Sacques, to suit and fit especially well, can be fitted by a competent person. MOURNING CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN, in stock and made to order. JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES. JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. G. & CO. have just opened NEW SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and VELOUR OTTOMANS, which will be sold much under regular prices. No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer, for the balance of the season, their SUPERB STOCK OF SHAWLS at greatly reduced prices. A. C. & CO. would invite the especial attention of the public to a choice lot of SHEPHERD'S PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. Also, REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering, AT GREAT BARGAINS, RICH LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and VESTIBULE LACES. Persons wishing such goods would do well to examine their stock before purchasing. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on Monday, Nov. 21, Their extensive stock of superior DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING at greatly reduced prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their WINTER CLOAKS at reduced prices. Amongst them will be found ALL THE VARIETIES of the season. CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, IN SETS, SLEEVES, BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES and by the yard. A large and rich assortment received per steamer Asia for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859. GREAT SALE OF PRINTS. AT NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y. DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale. THE WAMSUTTAS. These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of KNICKERBOCKERS AND ROCKY GLENNS. The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE. SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS, POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES, DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS. A VERY CHOICE SELECTION. ALSO, Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts. CHAS. G. HOOK.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!! VELVETS. Just received at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS of every hue and shade. Also a very large stock of DRESS TRIMMINGS, The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS. N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway.

A NEW STYLE OF PARIS EMBROIDERED Collar and Cuffs, Medallion, Valenciennes and Insertion Sets and Collars, with Handkerchiefs to match, Paris Embroideries, Infant's Caps and Cloaks, and Illusion Goods in endless variety. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 663 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS. —Steel Springs Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 supplied in large or small quantities, for the season, at low rates. Steel wire rolled and tempered. Brooklyn Steel-Spring Company, No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Fulton Ferry.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK in this market. Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 343 Broadway. N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods from steamer *New-World* will be sold off low, consisting of prints, muslins, broadcloths, cassimeres, sattinets, blankets, carpeting, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS. WARNOCK & CO., NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel, Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS; Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. E. GOGE, Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs. Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS. EURICH & BUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39 Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c. At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST. CHAMPAGNE WINES. FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

To the Public: We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., Sole agents for Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims. No. 50 Broad-st.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims. The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine. Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT, LONDON PORter, and Scotch Ale of all the favorite brands. A full supply constantly on hand and for sale in any quantity. Also a very fine article of New-York and Philadelphia Ale and Porter, fully equal to much of the foreign for one-half the price. A select assortment of fine Wines, Brandies, Irish and Scotch Whisky. JOHN J. STAFF, No. 86 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

A THANKSGIVING.—1,000 BOTTLES OF WHISkey, imported by JOHN McAULIFFE, No. 43 Nassau-st., hailed by the Press, "Genuine Irish Whisky at last!" He pledges his reputation to sell the above 7 years old, in sherry butts, (personally selected on the spot,) 50c. per bottle, $2 50 per gallon.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT. For sale by their Agent, C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children and sew; they have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands her work thoroughly; can give the very best of City reference; has 3½ years' from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent person who thoroughly understands her business; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen, or would go as second cook to a hotel or first-class boarding-house where wages is no object. Good references given. Call at No. 34 [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, REspectable young woman, as waitress and to do chamberwork; is fully competent to fill the situation; is both willing and obliging. Has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 107 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference, as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 3d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress in a small private family; understands waiting in all branches; or as nurse for growing children and sewer; is neat and obliging; can fill either situation with entire satisfaction; has got the best of City reference for three years. Call at 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family, as baby's nurse or children's; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has no objection to make herself generally useful, or go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 201 East 21-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REspectable young woman as waitress and assist with chamberwork, or plain sewing; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; can be seen at No. 224 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts, Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, jellies and creams, boning and larding; is an excellent pastry cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., over saddle store, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has been going out by the week, but prefers a permanent situation. Can be seen for four days at No. 219 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young girl; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, plain sewing and shirt making; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 115 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., until suited.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a small family, to do housework or plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, or would be willing to take care of a baby; has three years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 East 21st-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable English Protestant woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 124 6th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family in New-York City as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing; can refer to the family where she now lives. Call at No. 268 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer and excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, one as cook and the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call or address A. L., No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first door on second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, bread, &c. Call or address MARY, at 71 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 3, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook; where there are not more than three in the family; good City reference given. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPErienced young woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN who can come well recommended from last place, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 15 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as seamstress in some respectable private family; none other need apply; no objection to the country if in such a family. Send or come to No. 55½ West 25th-st., for two days, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, a situation as monthly nurse, or is capable of taking charge of an invalid. Direct to C. H., at Mr. Bashford's, one door from Degraw, near Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or as laundress; would prefer the latter. Inquire of her employer, No. 218 4th-st., with whom she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 235 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 198 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and first-rate washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Good reference. Call at No. 223 West 26th-st., rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a trustworthy American woman; is willing to devote her time to the interests of her employer. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation to attend a baby and do plain sewing or attend children; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 462 6th av., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; good reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 38 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Call at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av., basement. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN COOK and laundress, for a most faithful and competent girl, by her present employer. Call at 14 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or sewer; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,009 Broadway, for two days.

COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, WELL-recommended, who understands her duties and is economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Apply at No. 379 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A MIDDLING AGED ENGLISH LADY, OF refinement and education, desires a situation to superintend a household, or teach young children English, or would make a suitable companion to an invalid lady. Apply at No. 10 Lafayette-place, in South 4th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh, from 10 to 2.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AND HER daughter, desiring a home, would like to take charge of a house, as superintendent for a widower or bachelor; best of reference given and required. Address L. M. C., No. 460 4th-av.

A GERMAN WAITRESS, SPEAKING French and English fluently—English and other first-class cooks; several excellent laundresses; a colored waiter, and other first-class servants, highly recommended—are now at BOOKHAM'S, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; she is a very neat and fine sewer; has lived with one family four years, and refers to them by permission. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 3[illegible] 9th-av., second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. [illegible] 16th-st., between [illegible] sts.; has good City reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; the best of City reference; four years in her last place. Call at No. 109 East 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, grocery store, corner 21st-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and steady driver, and well acquainted with the City; can produce good City reference from his last employer; has had long experience in Europe in the same capacity. Apply at No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., corner 29th-st. Room No. 16, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of sober, honest and respectable character, as cashier or receiver, or would be willing to act as collector in any establishment where a respectable man is required; the best of City reference can be given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 130 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who understands his business; is a careful driver; knows the City well; has lived three years in his last place, and has lived with the best families in Europe; will be found worth looking after. Address C. A. C., No. 582 Broadway, for two days, at Lowry's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and a steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City references. Any address left at Box No. 232 *Times* Office, or at No. 654 Broadway, for E. M., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions; the man as coachman, and has a thorough knowledge of a garden; or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; his wife as plain cook or laundress; understands the management of milk and butter; has good City reference. Address M. H., No. [illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had long experience, both in the old country and this; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call on or address a line to P. F., J. W. Wilson's Livery Stables, No. 87 10th-st., near University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG man, in some wholesale house, in any capacity; has been teaching school for five years; is a smart penman, quick at figures, &c.; can be well recommended; salary expected, $200 for first year. Address E. V. O. HARE, No. 181 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; would have no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City references, as to character and capability. Address R. R. A., No. 13 Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy young man, a situation, in City or country, as waiter, fireman, or porter in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; can produce the best of City reference of three years from his late employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or direct to F. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 54 University-place, for two days, in the livery stable.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, whose engagement with a Produce-house expires this day, seeks a situation, or would be willing to go South or West, if inducements could be offered. Good City references given. Address Box No. 3,607 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation in a grocery or liquor store; is willing to make himself generally useful; can get first rate reference as to honesty. Can be seen for three days at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, a situation as coachman and gardener in the City or country; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 WISHES A situation in a bookstore, as salesman; has had two years experience, and can give good City reference as to capability, &c. Address Box No. 1,354 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses well. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter by a young man who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to town or country; would prefer to go to Washington. Address J. S., at Mr. Rogers' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call or address J. F., No. 285 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, (English,) as valet or waiter in a private family; no objection to go South. Address T. B., No. 13 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has five years' good reference; has no objections to the country. Call on or address Mr. LOUDEN, Saddler, No. 78 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A trustworthy and competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address C. R., No. 93 East 16th-st., for three days.

LAW.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office, where he can have an opportunity to study the profession. Salary no object. Address LEX, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GENTLEMAN of character and ability to go at once to Europe on business of importance connected with European Governments; only parties having business experience and character need apply. Address NEGOTIATION, Box 368 Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, FOR OUR various wholesale departments; persons of acknowledged ability, having an extensive acquaintance with buyers, may apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DENTIST, THORoughly competent in filling and plate work. Applicants by mail will state their age, how long they are dentists, in what branch they excel, wages required, and references. Address to E. & A. PRETERRE, dentists, No. 189 Bowery, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—AND ONE who can influence a strictly near-by Dry Goods Trade, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, No. 53 Murray-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. C. & J. BUSSELL, No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—FROM NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, A GREEN ledger-book, containing a selection of poems by W. W. Fosdick; also, a number of manuscript letters, and other writings to and from the same person; a reasonable reward will be paid if the same be returned to W. W. WOTHERSPOON, No. 20 Abingdon-place, or OSCAR F. LOWE, No. 46 East 29th-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, 24TH inst., in the Pound, at 10 o'clock, one bay horse, to pay charges. WM. WATTERNINE, P. M., 86th-st., 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH, REAL ESTATE BROKER, offers for sale the following property:
2 lots on 47th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 5th-av., each 25x100 5-12.
11 lots on 60th-st., west side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100.
1 lot on 60th-st., south side, 425 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100 1½.
1 lot on 64th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., 25x100.
4 lots on 76th-st., southeast corner 10th-av., near junction Broadway, 25x100.
5 lots on 52d-st., north side, 126 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100.
2 lots on northwest corner 3d-av. and 60th-st., and 1 lot on 61st-st., 25x100.
4 lots on 44th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100.
4 lots on northwest corner 54th-st. and 11th-av., 100x100.5.
4 lots on 57th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., 25x100.
4 lots on 67th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., 25x100.
30 lots on Division-av., Brooklyn, bounded by Hancock and Jefferson sts.
4 lots in the town of West Farms, fronting on two streets. Will sell them, if called for immediately, for $350 cash.
2 lots on 6th-av., west side, 25 feet south of 55th-st.
4 lots on 11th-av., commencing with northwest corner and running northerly.
5 lots on 25th-st., north side, 25 feet east of Avenue C.
1 lot in the City of New-Haven, Conn., 25x200.
16 lots on 61st-st. and 9th-av., north side, 4 on the avenue.
9 lots on 10th-av., east side, commencing 25 feet from 43d-st.
3 lots on 44th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100.4.
1 lot on 89th-st., north side, middle of block, west of 1st-av.
1 lot on 11th-st., south side, near 1st-av., 25x100.
1 lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 52d-st.; a very desirable lot.
4 lots on 110th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.
2 lots on 37th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 2d-av.
3 lots on 108th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 3d-av.
1 lot on 58th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.
2 lots on 10th-av., east side, between 65th and 66th sts. 20x80.
1 lot on 10th-av., west side, between 54th and 55th sts.
2 lots on 6th-av., east side, 75 feet north of 47th-st.; very good.
1 plot of ground, 100 feet on 3d-av. and 49th-st., 200 feet on street, northeast corner.
JOHN KAVANAGH, NO. 778 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark, Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 35 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 39 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE BY S. EDDY & CO.—No. 51 Liberty-st., (opposite Post-office.)—Lots on 5th-av., near 52d-st.; lots on 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.; lots on 57th, 60th, 73d, 67th, 56th, 26th and 27th sts., between 2d and 4th avs.; lots on 54th, 57th, 70th, 73d, 50th, 57th, 59th, 108th, 109th, 108th and 110th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Also, several entire fronts on Broadway above 59th-st., and on 8th and 9th avs., opposite Central Park.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 13th-st., about 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the grounds of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $18,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, SOUTHeast corner of 36th-st., a first-class, three-story, brown-stone front house, front full size. This is one of the best built houses, by days' work, and one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or in the third house from the corner, of S. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE TWO FOURstory modern English-basement houses, Nos. 104 and 104½ St. Mark's place, containing bath, gas, waterclosets, &c. They are let for $1,000 per annum, to private families. Size of lot, 26x100. Price $8,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 104½, on the premises.

222 VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 8TH, 9TH, 11th and 12th avs., 69th, 70th, 77th, 78th and 79th sts. One block on the Park, between 8th and 9th avs., 69th and 70th sts. Two and a half blocks on 77th, 78th and 79th sts., 11th and 12th avs., with water rights. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—13 LOTS AND 1 gore lot in the 18th Ward of Brooklyn, near two ferries. Will be sold or exchanged for small unincumbered houses in this City, or for a cheap cottage, with more or less ground, on the Hudson River, near Carmansville. Owners only address, R. S. J., Box 2,480 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE lot of Western farming lands and pine lands will be sold or exchanged, for goods or unincumbered City property, if applied for soon. Address B. ROCKWELL, No. 39 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWN stone front, full lot, built by days' works; in perfect order, and elegantly fitted up. It is located in 17th-st., near 5th-av. It will be sold cheap. Inquire of H. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.; rents for $1,532 per year; will be sold for $11,100. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FITTRITCH, No. 136½ East 33d-st.; and 20 other houses for sale cheap.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A house and lot, with an elegant store, for sale near Union-square. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain for a term of years. Address JOHN WILLIAMS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED—IN McLEAN or any of the adjoining counties, in exchange for improved and unimproved property in Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 5,018 Post-office, with full particulars.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 133 Broadway.

TO LET.

BEEKMAN-STREET, &c.—TO LEASE—Store, basement and cellar of No. 28 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce-st., together 185 feet deep; would be let separately if desired. Each store has capital light, and the location is very desirable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

$3,000.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE STORE IN Broadway, near Canal-st., and stock of valuable goods for sale, consisting of books, stationery, and fancy articles, valued at about $3,000. For further information, apply at No. 419 Broadway.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH eight rooms, and six lots of ground, in good order. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire of G. MARC, Florist, Grand-st., Astoria.

TO LET—A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT front room, without board, with privilege of the parlor, if required, at No. 63 East 22d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE WINTER—Situated at No. 133 West 11th-st., near 6th av. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

HOUSEKEEPERS, USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS, No. 9 Wall-st. COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, *Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.*

EUGENE THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Prices current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1859. Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1859," authorized by Chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, holders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously re-elected President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN [illegible].—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in [illegible], to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been loaned to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in [illegible], upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 28, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the Depositors in this Institution, having accounts not settled for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the recent tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 46 Wall-st.

CAUTION.—THE SUBSCRIBER THIS DAY LOST a PROMISSORY NOTE, signed by Mahlon Bonnell, bearing date New-York, Nov. 3, 1859, for $[illegible], payable four months after date, to the order of myself. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1859. S. M. HAMILTON.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 44 Wall-st. Deposits received, and Collections made on all points of the United States and Canada. Advances made on Collections. Dealers in Uncurrent Money. Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Commercial paper negotiated.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859. —The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

$1,000.—WANTED TO BORROW—ONE thousand dollars for twelve months on chattel mortgage. Address L. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M. WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING [illegible], individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria [illegible], deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearny Mackay, and Susan Matilda, his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. R. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859. STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. n15-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859. JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator. JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix. n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859. EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor. o4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers to the subscribers, at No. 130 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859. ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor. ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix. au3-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1859. JAMES H. NOE, Executor. my31-law6mTu*

WANTED—TWO IRON SOAP PANS FOR FIRE use, capable of boiling about 30,000 lbs. Any one having the same may hear of a purchaser by addressing, stating price and size, P. A. B. T., No. 133 West 29th-st. up stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November [illegible], 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, [illegible] and 6 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—4:15 P. M., from [illegible] corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING—WILL LEAVE

[illegible] and 5:40 P. M.

White Plains—5 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Croton Falls—[illegible] A. M.

Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangement.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at [illegible] and 12 M., and [illegible].

The [illegible] A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad; at Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer NATTANO, at [illegible] A. M., 1, 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at [illegible], and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. [illegible] Fare from Fulton Market-slip, [illegible] cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at [illegible] o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at [illegible] and 4:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, [illegible] cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. [illegible], 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:00 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at [illegible]; for Syosset [illegible]; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at [illegible] A. M., 3:30, [illegible] and 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND,

Formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, Author of several Medical Works, &c., &c., gives his individual personal attention to the Cure of all Diseases, Defects, and Malformations of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Office No. 63 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8. Varicocele and Phymosis effectually relieved, without knife or ligature. Dr. H.'s Medical Work on the above, price $1, postage included. "Dr. Hammond's Book is worth every one's knowing, both as a reference and a guide to health."—New-York Home Journal. "It evidently has a good purpose, and aims to accomplish an object highly useful and purely benevolent."—New-York Evangelist. "Dr. Hammond is undoubtedly the most skillful surgeon in his specialty in this country."—Boston Eclectic Medical Journal.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison and taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, depicting every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 50th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Boston Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Water House, No. 127 Broadway, and at No. 189 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 130 Crosby-st.,) hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 886 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. Wotton, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........................$130

Second Cabin Passage........................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........................$110

Second Cabin Passage........................60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.

ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.

AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.

AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.

NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE

FOR

CALIFORNIA,

VIA

PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On MONDAY, Dec. 5,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. LAPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,

E. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,

PATAPSCO, Capt. L. M. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR

BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers for

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,

at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,

No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship

YORKTOWN,

R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.

First Cabin, $50; Steerage, $25.

Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed, on board.

For freight or passage apply to

HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.

JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE.—TO PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MARION FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—In consequence of the unavoidable detention of the steamer MARION, passengers are hereby notified that she will not leave until TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, previous to which hour they will please be on board.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $3,000 TO $4,000 capital, to engage in an almost exclusive and very profitable manufacturing business, now established in this City. Any person willing to take an active part may realize a fortune in a short time, as will be clearly shown. Inquire at No. 72 West 22d-st., from 4 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS HOUSE, DOING a cash trade, a partner with $5,000 to $10,000, with a view of adding a hosiery department to the above business. To a person of good character and business habits a good opportunity offers. Address, with real name, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 141 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,650.—WOOD-YARD FOR SALE.—Steam-engine and circular saws, for cutting kindling-wood, five horses, wagons, carts, harness, tools, and fixtures, complete, and large stock of wood. Lease at low rent. Apply at 10th-av. Wood-yard, Nos. 59 and 61 10th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

No. 322 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR OUR WHOLEsale Hosiery Department; he must have a knowledge of the European markets, and a first-rate judge of goods. Apply, by letter, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.

Macomb's Dam, Nov. 12, 1859.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 36-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. BELES, No. 589 Hudson-st., corner of West 12th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 89 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

and all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,

CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,

TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF, VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR, WHITE POLAR BEAR, HUDSON BAY WOLF, Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moths. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

The goods will be on exhibition at our salesroom on MONDAY, 21st, and the ladies and public generally are invited to examine them.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE AUCTION SALE.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 22.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 631 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Lot of fancy and common baskets, coffee urns, water coolers, fire irons, fenders, Britannia tea sets, urns and swing kettles, block tin dish covers, fine plated tea sets, covered dishes, butter dishes, cake baskets, English bronze swing kettles, silver plated communion sets, block tin urns, silver plated tea and coffee pots, large lot of rich plated castors, liquor stands, cruets, jewel boxes, fancy ivory table cutlery, plated forks and spoons, &c.

M. C. ROSS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.

will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) continuation of catalogue of STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, &c., affording the richest variety for selection of scenery, foreign and American, groups, statuary, historic views, colored, plain and illuminated; STEREOSCOPES in rosewood, Morocco and papier mache; sold in lots to suit the private buyer as well as the trade.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNT MORRIS PARKS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTH-AV.—34 lots on the 5th-av., forming the entire front of three blocks, viz.: from 111th to 112th-st., from 112th to 113th-st., from 115th to 116th-st., including 6 corner lots; all the lots over 25 feet front.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST.—6 lots and gores on the north side of 111th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—3 lots on the north side of 112th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—14 lots and gores on the south side of 113th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—5 lots and gores on the north side of 115th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.

The above property is the handsomest plot of lots now for sale in New-York, commencing one block from the CENTRAL PARK, being of beautiful grade, free from Rock, and fit for immediate use. SALE ABSOLUTE. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALBERT H. GRIFFIN will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., near 5th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.: Superb rosewood drawing-room suites, richly carved, and covered in satin brocatel, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, étagères, centre tables, bookcase, Turkish easy chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil-paintings, by eminent artists, velvet carpets, superb artistic bronzes, statuary, 31-day clock, chandeliers, &c., rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, wardrobes, armoires-glace, commodes, &c., solid carved oak buffet, Herts extension dining-table, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver ware, &c.; also all the furniture of the servants' apartments, basement and kitchen furniture. The above furniture was all made to order for the present owner by City makers, and is of the finest description. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTH-AV. AND THIRTIETH-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

FOURTH-AV.—Four lots, with the four-story Philadelphia brick houses, with stores underneath, thereon, on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., and known as Nos. 412, 414, 416 and 418 4th-av. Lots each 20x60, except corner, which is 27.6x60.

THIRTIETH-ST.—Also, adjoining on the rear, the three three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 30th-st. Lots each 13.4x98.9.

The premises can be seen by applying for the keys at the corner store.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., and for further information, apply to SPEIR & NASH, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.; closing sale of elegant modern oil paintings by the most eminent French artists, being the balance of an invoice remaining from the sales of October 21 and November 4; they are warranted original, and embrace among others, the examples of the following artists, viz.: Le Poitterin, Couturier, A. Veron, G. Felberg, Hildebrandt, H. Durlen, Bourne, J. Murat, Michaud, L. Schynen, Hausemann, Diebolt, Van Scheden, and others; this sale will embrace the balance of the invoice recently received from Paris, and as several of them are consigned direct from the artists, persons wishing fine pictures by the above are earnestly invited to this sale; also, 4 superb pictures consigned to us direct from the artists, (through their agents,) by Frere, Poitterin, Veron and Kurvassy; the above collection is now on exhibition.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 631 Broadway, a full stock of fire-sets, table cutlery, finest plated ware, tea sets, waiters, urns, forks, spoons, &c. Fine japanned tea trays, block-tin ware, fine britannia, iron furniture, confectioners' moulds, tin ware, pots, kettles, fixtures of store, signs, &c.

The sale will be continued every business day at same hour, until the entire catalogue is gone through.

The goods being all first class, present a rare chance for dealers and families to lay in a supply.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office, 5 Great Jones-st.

A LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND EXTENsive sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) of rich Household Furniture—carpets, paintings, pianoforte, silver, crockery and glassware—all being the contents of the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., near 5th-av.; 5th and 6th-av. cars and stages pass within a few doors of the house. Sale positive, rain or shine. This will be a rare opportunity for parties to refurnish, as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A young bay saddle horse, five or six years old, a very stylish driver, and, although young, of great promise.

An elegant plain four-quarter light coach, nearly new, used but a short time, and built by one of our best City makers, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of M. Ulshoeffer, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and B. I. BILLINGS, No. 3 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF PIANOS AND FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano, one mahogany 6-octave do., mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, centre tables, three large pier glasses and slabs, a lot of saloon furniture, nine stoves, three heaters, lot of kitchen furniture; also, one Lester, one Wooster, and two Brown sewing machines.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting of parlor suites, carpets, rosewood centre tables, bookcases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

W. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. ALBURTUS will sell, at auction, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) all the furniture in the dwelling house No. 35 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of all kinds of fine furniture, splendid suites, a splendid piano-forte, with a large quantity of rosewood bedroom furniture, matting, pillows, carpets, &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—This TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William-st., a fine collection of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, iris, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Gardeners and those in want attend. 10 cases.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—OVER TWO HUNDRED TO be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the store No. 293 Broadway. Sale positive, as the building is being torn down, and the paintings must be sold immediately.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, RUBbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 46 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale for this week will take place on WEDNESDAY, 23d, instead of Thursday. Full particulars, with catalogues, early on Wednesday morning.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE CHINA, glass and earthenware, J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., choice stock of saleable goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

SIDEBOARD.—FOR SALE LESS THAN HALF the original cost; a very superior sideboard, if applied for within three days. Call at J. W. VANDEWATER'S, No. 54 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ALBERTINI, BEAUCARDE.

Positively last week but one of the season.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock,

IL POLIUTO; Or, THE MARTYRS.

ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.

The second appearance in America of

MADAME ALBERTINI,

Principal dramatic Prima Donna from the leading Opera Houses in Italy, will take place

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,

When she will appear as Paulina, in the new Opera of

IL POLIUTO.

The Great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE,

Will appear for the first time in America as Poliuto, a part which was expressly composed by Donizetti for him.

The opera will be produced with a

MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE and NEW SCENERY, painted expressly for this work by Signor H. W. CALYO.

NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.

In the First Act,

INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.

In the second act,

The Triumphal Entree of Severus into Mitylene, with a GRAND ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

A new scene for the last act has been painted during the Summer recess, in addition to the new scenery painted last season.

CHARACTERS.

Paulina........................Mme. Albertini

Polyutus........................Sig. Beaucarde

Severus........................Sig. Amodio

Felix........................Sig. Stefani

Nearcus........................Sig. Rubio

Callisthenes........................Sig. Muller

SALE OF SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES.

Commences this morning for the following performances:

For to-night's POLIUTO, with ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE; for Wednesday's, last night but one of the MAGIC FLUTE, at the

REGULAR TICKET OFFICES.

The box office, Academy of Music; Siboll's stationery store, No. 13 Wall-st.; No. 1 Astor House, and Breusing's and Hall & Son's music stores.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23,

Second and positively last night (but one)

Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

DIE ZAUBERFLÖTE.

(In Italian.)

The unalterable position of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstances have diminished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

Which ranks as high, to say the least, as any other of Mozart's grand Operas. It will be brought out in suitable style,

WITH SEVERAL NEW SCENES, ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,

and with a cast which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

Madame COLSON........as........THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT

Madame GAZZANIGA........as........PAMINA

Madame STRAKOSCH........as........PAPAGENA

Madame BERKEL........as........The first lady and first boy

The popular tenor,

SIGNOR STIGELLI,

will, for the first time, appear in an Opera by Mozart, and sing his celebrated role of Tamino, a part in which he has achieved a great success in the leading Opera houses of Germany.

The great baritone,

SIGNOR FERRI,

will appear in the highly important character of Papageno.

Signor JUNCA........as........Sarastro

Signor AMODIO........as........The Negro Monostatos

Mr. MULLER........as........The Speaker

Mme. MORRA, Mme. REICHHARD and Mrs. BERGNER as the second and third ladies and boys.

MR. CARL BERGMAN

will make his first appearance at the Academy of Music as one of

THE REGULAR CONDUCTORS.

THE GRAND CHORUS WILL COMPRISE UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES.

THE ARION SOCIETY,

Having most kindly volunteered their valuable services.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

Has been increased by the addition of the most prominent Professors of the City.

THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

On the three nights of Mozart's Magic Flute.

On THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,) Nov. 24,

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE.

ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.

First appearance of the celebrated cantatrice,

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

GRAND COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT.

The performance at the Thanksgiving Matinee consist of—

FIRST—The entire of Donizetti's Opera in three acts, of

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Which will be given without any abridgement or curtailment.

First appearance of

MME. ALBERTINI,

principal dramatic prima donna of the first Italian Opera houses, in her great character of Lucretia.

SIGNOR BEAUCARDE

In his celebrated role of Genaro.

MME. STRAKOSCH—SIG. AMODIO.

SECOND—Of the celebrated scena "Di tanti palpiti," from Rossini's celebrated opera of

TANCREDI,

sung in full costume by

MME. ANNA BISHOP.

THIRD—Of selections from Bellini's opera of

NORMA.

1. The celebrated aria of Casta Diva.

2. The favorite duet "Deh con te."

Norma........................MME. ANNA BISHOP

Adalgisa........................MME. STRAKOSCH

Doors open at 12; Matinee commences at 1.

Admission to all parts........................ONE DOLLAR

NO RESERVED SEATS.

On the same evening, Thursday, Nov. 24,

first appearance and debut of

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,

when will be given Donizetti's celebrated opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI

will make her debut as........................Lucia.

BRIGNOLI........................as........................Edgardo.

The great baritone, Signor FERRI,

will make his first appearance as........................Ashton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION ON THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

Admission to parquet and balcony........ONE DOLLAR.

N. B.—Seats may be secured in advance

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Family Circle........50 cents | Amphitheatre........25 cents

Private Boxes, to admit four........................$6

NOTICE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

The Directors, in answer to numerous requests for a repetition of this celebrated Opera, beg to announce that

THE SICILIAN VESPERS

will be given once more, prior to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the end of the present month.

Due notice will be given of the only night of the SICILIAN VESPERS.

DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S

PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

TWO NEW PIECES.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock,

Third time in America of the Operetta,

LOVE IS BLIND.

Written and composed by Val Morris, Esq.

To conclude with (by the same author)

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Mr. Drayton will sing "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," and Mrs. Drayton the Cavatina from Balfe's new Opera, "THE ROSE OF CASTILLE."

Places may be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the New Parlor Opera House, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats 25 cents. The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY........................Stage Manager

R. M. HOOLEY........................Business Manager

S. C. CAMPBELL........................Musical Director

STILL CROWDED NIGHTLY

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

The World-renowned

GEO. CHRISTY'S

MINSTRELS

In their unequalled

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

In addition to a programme par excellence will be performed, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce, called the

BLACK STATUE.

Geo. Christy in his original character of........................Jake

S. C. Campbell........................as the........................Statue

Master Eugene in his original character Rose Squintum

Other characters by the Company.

Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

Grand Afternoon Performance on Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, for the special accommodation of Ladies and children.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.

The Original

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS

CONCERT COMPANY.

THIRTY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

in costumes of 100 years ago.

GRAND CONCERT,

At 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Also,

FRIDAY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Children in the Afternoon admitted for 10 cents.

Doors open at 7 in the evening, commence at 8; afternoon at 2, commence at 3.

The Old Folks are much admired.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 444 Broadway.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the

MYSTIC SPELL,

With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.

Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

On THURSDAY NEXT, THANKSGIVING DAY,

A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,

Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.

MONSTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1859.

MADAM ANNA BISHOP

AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.

Admission, Fifty cents.

MR. H. L. BATEMAN BEGS RESPECTFULLY to announce to the public of New-York that

MR. SAM COWELL,

THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,

will have the honor of appearing for the first time in this city,

On MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1859,

at the French Theatre, which Mr. Bateman has secured for his series of Drawing-room Concerts, which have been received with unqualified success for the past three years in the chief cities of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Cowell will be assisted by several accomplished musicians, and the characteristics of the entire entertainment will be novelty which cannot fail to attract. His original and piquant sketches of character are as peculiar as they are true to nature, and are filled with genuine humor.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT

OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

ENTIRELY UNPRECEDENTED

CAST OF

WILD OATS.

Sir George Thunder........................Mr. Blake

Rover........................Mr. Lester Wallack

John Dory........................Mr. Brougham

Ephraim Smooth, (first time)........................Mr. Walcot

Sim........................Mr. Sloan

Harry Thunder........................Mr. Floyd

Farmer Gammon........................Mr. Young

Banks........................Mr. Levere

Lamp........................Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr.

Lady Amaranth........................Mrs. Hoey

Jenny Gammon........................Miss Mary Gannon

Amelia........................Mrs. Walcot

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL

Will conduct the Orchestra, and give a variety of beautiful music, selected for the occasion.

To conclude with the glorious farce of

BATHING.

Which has already been received for 17 nights with the

GREATEST LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr Levere, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Walcot and Miss Floyd will appear.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 23,

Third night of Mr. Brougham's brilliant Comedy

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

With other entertainments.

THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING NIGHT,

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Productive of the most

Plot, Fun, Frolic,

UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER

AND A NEW FARCE.

SATURDAY, BENEFIT OF

MR. BROUGHAM.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; performance commence at 7¼.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 22.

The performance will commence with the new Drama of

FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME; OR, LIFE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

To conclude with

PADDY CAREY.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

Mammoth Western Menagerie and Southern Zoological Establishment will commence exhibitions in their new Zoological Hall, at

PALACE GARDEN, (14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance,) MONDAY, Nov. 21, and every afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

comprises a vast and varied collection of animals, birds and reptiles from all climates in the globe. This collection is the largest and most perfect ever exhibited as regards quality or variety, and beauty of the animals it contains, and is the only legitimate Menagerie now in the United States. Prominent amongst the features of this establishment is the

LIVING MAMMOTH

Elephant, Hannibal, securely bound in large chain cables, and performed by that celebrated African hunter,

B. F. THOMAS.

Hannibal has ever been considered the mammoth of the present age, and is the largest Elephant by several thousand pounds ever exhibited in any country.

PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY

will enter the dens of trained animals and exhibit to the audience the wondrous power he exerts over the fierce tenants of the forest. During the entertainment the celebrated trick-pony Black Diamond will be introduced, also the pony Prince and monkey Jocko. Amongst the most curious feats of brute sagacity and acquirements ever performed are those of the

BORNEO MONKEY JOCKO, THE PONY RIDER.

In early youth he was trained to feats of horsemanship, and having witnessed the performances of all the best equestrians of the day, he will give imitations of their respective styles on pony back, and conclude with an original act of his own.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE

CHARITABLE FUND

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

WINTER GARDEN,

NOV. 28, 1859.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

The performance will consist of a

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE

Talented Company of the Winter Garden,

A PARLOR OPERA,

BY MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,

Who have kindly offered their services, upon this occasion, and

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM,

TO BE SUNG BY

Miss Gellie, Mr. Henri Drayton and Mr. Peering.

Together with the effective Chorus of the Winter Garden.

In the course of the Evening two Ballads will be sung by the Misses Gellie and Mr. Peering.

On this occasion, Free Communication will be had to all parts of the house.

Tickets, $1 each, can be had of the following Committee:

John C. Beales, John S. Bartlett, James Napier, M. D., M. D., John T. Walker, E. M. Archibald, Septimus Crooks, John Cook, H. B. M. Consul, Joseph C. Wells, John G. Dale, Edward F. Ward, Dr. R. Pennell, Chas. E. Elliman, Edward Walker, Dr. Otto Rotton, A. H. Gibbes, Thomas Dixon, Henry Eyre, John R. Roole, Anthony Barclay, Robert Bage, Arthur Kendall, Charles Edwards, Philip Pritchard, Thos. D. Middleton, Edward F. Sanderson, Jas. Hooper Prout, W. M. Neill, Robert Waller, Geo. S. Rainsford, W. D. Cuthbertson, Thos. M. Braine, Charles Vinton, William Young, G. M. Knevitt, Charles H. Webb.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

(Late National Theatre.)

Clown........................TONEY PASTOR.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—EXTRA NOVELTY.

Comic Pantomime and Ballet—Feats of Daring Horsemanship—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

Athletic Exercises in the Arena.

Terrific Leaps and Lofty Somersaults.

PETE JENKINS by Mr. SHERWOOD.

Aerial Performances on the Trapes.

W. SMITH as the Monkey Man, &c.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

ARRIVAL OF THE

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SOLOMON'S TEMPLE!

This beautiful work of Art, constructed after the most reliable ancient and modern authorities,

WILL BE OPEN FOR EXHIBITION

IN A FEW DAYS

AT

TEMPLE HALL,

FORMERLY DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH,

8th-st., one door east of Broadway, of which notice will be given.

ROSA BONHEUR'S LAST

TWO GRAND WORKS.

The Exhibition

Will shortly close at

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY,

No. 772 Broadway,

Corner of 9th-st.

Open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.

Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

CHURCH'S

"HEART OF THE ANDES,"

Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.

Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,

THE WHITE CAPTIVE.

On Exhibition at

SCHAUS' GALLERY,

No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.

FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—ALL WHO HAVE SEEN "CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES" should inspect SONNTAG'S GREAT PAINTING,

"A DREAM OF ITALY,"

Which is now on view, (for a few days longer,) with upwards of 120 first class works, at the

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.

Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, NOV. 22. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the French Drama of EUSTACHE BAUDIN. Eustache Baudin, Mr. Delmon; Grace; Marcel Poulet, Mr. T. Hadaway. The rest of the cast by the remainder of the Company. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the farce of A CONJUGAL LESSON, Dancing, and the Ballet of M. DUCHALUMEAU. The RUSSIAN GIANT—a colossal curiosity—has just arrived, and may be seen here. Also, a full-length wax figure of OSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; the grand AQUARIA, or Sea and River Gardens; a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet 13 cents extra.

DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION OF RARE ANIMALS, BIRDS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES—Among which are the powerful GORILLA, with their skeletons. Also, the KOOLOO-KAMBA, the nearest approach to man, and NS'CHIEGO, the only ape known to build a shelter.

Open DAY and EVENING, at No. 636 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st.

Admittance 25 cents.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—FATHER KEMP'S "Old Folks" two nights more and positively the last for many months. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22. Tickets 25c., children 15c. Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, last daylight performance. Children on this occasion admitted for 10c. Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, Grand Farewell Concert at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. 25c.

EXHIBITION OF OLD COINS OF ALL nations. J. K. CURTIS, No. 83 Bleecker-st. Admission free.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—THANKSGIVING WEEK.

TOUR OF ITALY.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ITALY.

GOOD MUSIC.

Descriptive Lecture—Interesting and instructive.

THANKSGIVING DAY—Open [illegible]

Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

TO-NIGHT,

BENEFIT OF

MR. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

LECTURES.

LECTURE

BY

REV. T. STARR KING,

SUBJECT

SUBSTANCE AND SHOW,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,

NOV. 23,

At the COOPER INSTITUTE.

Tickets 25 Cents.

To be had at

[illegible]

Doors open at 7.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At COOPER INSTITUTE TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, Dr. J. Y. Huntington's lecture,

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Tickets [illegible]

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL DELIVER A course of lectures, in the New-York Medical College, in 13th-st., near 4th-av., on The Respiratory and Digestive Organs. Elegant plates and manikins will be used to illustrate the lectures. Lectures TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, and on the 29th. Tickets for the course, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts.; to be had at the door, or at the Doctor's office, 106 East 18th-st. Lecture this evening, [illegible]

DRS. ELIZABETH AND EMILY BLACKWELL will give the last lecture of the course on The Medical Education of Women, TO-DAY, [illegible] at Clinton Hall.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Tickets 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARREAUD

Would suggest to the parents who are desirous of having their children join the Tuesday and Friday class at his Academy, No. 24 East 13th-st., that the class will commence on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance and early application is desirable. The first Soirée will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 1. His present pupils, and those of last season, are invited to attend. Circulars at the Academy.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 10 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

AT wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

Manufacturer of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms.

Nos. 75 to 85

East 13th-st.

near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

"The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.

Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible].

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 12 Continental[illegible].

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $50 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

A VERY ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOUDOIR piano to be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, as the owner is leaving the City; it is the handsomest upright piano in the City, and in perfect order; can be seen, through the kindness of T. H. CHAMBERS, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House. Price $[illegible].

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT GUITAR, MADE OF very superior material, and giving the best tone; manufactured by Valenzano, the best maker in Madrid. Can be seen at the cigar-store of A. DOUVILLE, No. 717 Broadway, New-York Hotel.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, made by the best maker, fully warranted; been used a few months, in perfect order, worth $400, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 8th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 497 Broadway, Piano-Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano-fortes.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, bone, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES.

HARMONIPHONES,

MANDOLINES,

OUVERTURES,

EXPRESSIVES,

FORTE-PIANOS, &c.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE MAYORALTY.—HON. HAMILTON FISH, JAMES J. ROOSEVELT and JACOB VANDERPOEL, Esqs., having declined a nomination as candidate for Mayor at the next election, and WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER having been prevailed upon to accept the nomination, the final meeting advertised for FRIDAY next at the St. Nicholas Hotel will not take place.

J. BISHOP, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—"A MILE AND A HALF FROM the depôt, and a mile and a half back again." Let me know how a letter will reach. Something of the utmost importance to you two to communicate. I must be certain that it will reach you.

"JUDGE LAWN," of Alabama.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal, that she tells the name of future wife or husband, also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. [illegible] 2d-av., above 12th-st. Ladies [illegible] cents; gentlemen, [illegible].

THE SOUTHERN PANIC.

The Excitement in Virginia—Profound Policy of Gov. Wise—The Views of Cassius M. Clay—Letter from Father Giddings—The Sons of John Brown, &c., &c.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says: "The renewed excitement at Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, arises entirely from the decided precautionary measures adopted by the authorities. Gov. Wise has determined upon maintaining a large force until after the execution, to insure 'law and order.'"

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 21.

Order prevails here now. The excitement of Saturday has subsided, and no suspicious parties have been discovered. Gov. Wise has received letters from intelligent and responsible parties in the North and West warning him of the organization of bands for rescue. The presence of the military has restored confidence and calmness to the public mind. The military are preparing an encampment. The Governor will return to Richmond to-morrow. We have cavalry, artillery and infantry enough to encounter a small army of sympathizers.

It is rumored that Gov. Wise has received a dispatch from Gov. Chase, of Ohio, informing him that a large body of men, from six hundred to a thousand, are arming for a rescue, under command of John Brown, Jr., and will undoubtedly start for Charlestown. Wise is said to have replied that, if Gov. Chase allows them to cross the line, he will enter proceedings against him for treason. Also, a dispatch was received, on Saturday, from United States Marshal Johnson, of Ohio, stating that from six hundred to a thousand men were arming for a rescue in that State. John Brown, Jr., is the reported commander.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners still continue in good spirits, and employ their time principally in writing letters. The two negroes, Copeland and Green, have made professions of conversion under the ministerial services of Rev. J. Henshaw Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Brown was approached by a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion a few days ago who wished to advise him spiritually. Brown repelled it, saying that they did not worship the same God. The minister was a slaveholder.

THE SONS OF JOHN BROWN.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Saturday says: "There were three sons of John Brown with him at Harper's Ferry. Two were killed in the affray—one was killed in the engine-house, and the other died of his wounds a few days subsequent to the affair. These two were Oliver Brown and Watson Brown. The third one, Owen Brown, escaped, and we have it from a source correctly informed that he is safe from the reach of pursuers. We do not know where he is, and do not wish to know, and if we did know should not say even as much as we have above, for while we can in no way excuse the actors in that mad foray, we certainly should let the Virginia officers catch their own insurgents. But Owen Brown was in the affair, and he is now safe. Whether he was buried in Pennsylvania by fugitive slaves as was Merriam, who, a few days since, turned up in Canada, we can't say, but he got safely away, either on an under-ground or upper-ground railway."

The same journal asks what became of the bodies of the two Browns and the other insurgents killed at Harper's Ferry? No one has ever recorded the fact of their burial and no one knows that burial was ever given them. Decency—if it has not departed from the Old Dominion—demands an answer to our question. It is said that a surgeon in a town not far distant from Harper's Ferry had the body of one of the Browns and dissected it. Jason Brown, of Summit county, son of Capt. Brown, has written a letter to Gov. Wise asking—in case his father shall be executed—that the body be sent to Ohio for burial, or to be delivered to the friends.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

THE RIGHT OF SLAVES TO ACT IN SELF-DEFENCE—JOHN BROWN.

Mr. Giddings publishes the following letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

CANESTOTA, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A friend has sent me the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 6th inst., containing an extract from a speech I made in 1854, upon the annexation of Cuba.

I have only to say that President PIERCE sent to the House of Representatives a Message upon the *Black Warrior*, intended to arouse that body to declare war upon Spain, in order to obtain Cuba. That this was done at the instance of Southern slaveholders, fully appears from a speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS, made subsequently, in Mississippi. That the object was to increase the slave power in Congress, and to maintain the Democratic Party by adding to their numbers the slave-dealing pirates of Cuba, who would be entitled to the same influence in elections, and in the Federal Government, that the citizens of Ohio possess; superadded to which would be that of three such men as the editor of the *Enquirer* for every five slaves which the Cuban may hold in bondage, I felt indignant that the freemen of Ohio were to be thus degraded to the level of Cuban slaves, in order to keep the Democratic Party in power. And I intended to alarm Southern men, by presenting to their view scenes which every man knows must occur, if they continue to enslave their fellow men, and subject our rights and interests and honor to the disposal of Cuban slaveholders.

Mine was the only speech made against the message which fell still-born, and was never heard of afterward, except when DAVIS referred to it, saying if Congress had responded to the sentiments of the President, we should have had Cuba. And if the *Enquirer* had stated these circumstances, I would have thanked it for the extract. I have nothing to recall in relation to that speech.

In the memorable contest of 1848, Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, said that his slaves were protected by the same law that protected himself. I knew that such was not the fact, and to show him and the country it was not, I said, as the *Enquirer* quoted: "Then I say to the slaves of Virginia defend yourselves. I would to God I could proclaim to every slave in Virginia, to-day, *you have the right of self-defence*, and when the master attempts to exercise dominion over you, *slay him as he would slay yourselves*."

I would like to hear from the editor whether he denies that slaves have this right to defend themselves? This has long been said to be a "*natural right*" conferred by the Creator, as the manifestation of His will. It has been the doctrine of the Christian world for at least two centuries.

I do not believe the Legislature of Virginia authorized to repeal or change the immutable will of God. If the Editor thinks Omnipotence subject to the Slave power, let him say so in plain language.

This same principle is involved in the right of a fugitive of our soil to defend himself. The Editor seems to think that fugitive slaves have no right to defend their lives and liberties. I think they have. I so stated to slaveholders in Congress. I told them, if a slave-catcher attempt to enter my dwelling, to hire his fellow-man, I will strike him down upon my threshold.]

By the laws of the United States, if a slavecatcher hire and enslave a man on the African coast, we hang him. Is it less criminal for a man to hire and enslave a man on the soil of Ohio? Such men are pirates, and because the Democratic party join in such piracy and say it it right, the immutable principle is not changed. The parties may make themselves accessories to the crime, may render themselves pirates, but they cannot change the "Eternal Mind," nor the law which He has ordained.

I have no time to notice the dialogue between JOHN BROWN and a certain smelling doughface, who appears to think he can make the people believe that I said something *privately* that *I dare not say publicly*, not because he proved it, but because he failed to prove it. No slaveholder or man of honorable pretensions ever charged me with suppressing my own opinions. That work has been reserved solely to doughfaces, the merest minions of the slave power.

Yours, J. R. GIDDINGS.

LETTER FROM C. H. LANGSTON.

A COLORED GENTLEMAN IN SELF-DEFENCE.

C. H. LANGSTON contributes to the Cleveland *Plaindealer* a long explanatory letter, the conclusion of which refers to JOHN BROWN:

But to speak of myself I have no political prospects, and, therefore, no political fears: for my black face and curly hair doom me *in this land of equality* to political damnation, and that beyond the possibility of redemption. But I have a neck as dear to me as SMITH'S, HALE'S or GIDDINGS', and, therefore, I must, like them, publish a card of denial. So here it is. But what shall *I deny? I cannot deny that I feel the* very deepest sympathy with the immortal JOHN BROWN in his heroic and daring *efforts to free the slaves*. To do this would be, in my opinion, more criminal than to urge the slaves to open rebellion. To deny any connection with the "dark and fiendish plot" would be worse than nonsense. The *fearless chivalry* of the Old Dominion would prove *me guilty without the least difficulty*. For their heroic imaginations now convert every harmless pillow into an infernal machine, behold the veritable Capt. BROWN in every peaceable non-resistant Northern Abolitionist, and see in every colored man the dusky ghost of Gen. NAT. TURNER, the hero of Southampton. So their testimony against me would be imaginary, their trial a farce, but their rope halter would be a stern and *binding* reality.

But there is one thing which I must deny. The man who "*Floods*" the *National Democrat* of Cleveland with fausets, to the infinite disgrace of the city, but to the great gratification of the Custom-house clique, says that "LANGSTON seems to be the most sensible of the whole party." This I *positively deny*. With these explanations and *denials*, I hope the Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, the Federal Administration generally, and all slaveholders, and particularly all official "smelling Committees," will be fully satisfied. C. H. LANGSTON.

CLEVELAND, November, 1859.

PROGRESS OF ELI THAYER'S COLONY.

From the Worcester Spy, Nov. 18.

In the Ceredo (Virginia) *Crescent* of Nov. 5 we find a number of items of interest in regard to the progress of that young and vigorous colony. An enterprising and experienced boat-builder has begun the construction of barges and flat-boats. It is also proposed to have a steamboat, owned by Ceredo capitalists, to run between Cincinnati and Ceredo. Petitions have been extensively circulated through the county for the introduction of the free school system. This is eminently characteristic. Where New-England men and women go the free school will soon spring up. We observe also that Miss CAPRON, of Massachusetts, well known in Worcester County as a successful and experienced teacher, was to have commenced a school in Ceredo on Monday, the 17th of November. The Ceredo Lyceum also is in a flourishing condition. Large numbers of ladies attend its debates.

We also learn from a friend in Ceredo "that the prospects of the colony were never so good as at present. The miserable Harper's Ferry raid cannot injure us here, but is constantly helping us, by exhibiting, in striking contrast, the two methods of revolutionizing Virginia. There are several New-England men, of influence and of means, too, here now, who are all much pleased with the country, and will probably make it their future home.

Hon. Mr. DEAN, Member of Congress from Connecticut, is visiting here, observing the progress of the colony, and the capacity and resources of the region."

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Robert Stephenson has been sworn to by his executors. The document is dated the 13th of August, 1859. The personalty is sworn under £400,000. A cousin of the deceased is the principal legatee, receiving, besides large industrial interests, the house in Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, with all its valuable appointments. The sum of £4,000 is bequeathed to a lady named Emily Lister, late of the *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, and £1,500 each to her two sisters. The will further includes bequests to various educational and philanthropic institutions.

A pleasant anecdote is related of the deceased Robert Stephenson. In a professional talk with Brunel, the latter expressed great dissatisfaction with the treatment received from his contractors. Stephenson answering that Brunel suspected people too much, the latter engineer replied, "I suspect all men to be rogues till I find them to be honest men." "For my part," returned Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues." "Ah! then, we never shall agree," quoth Brunel. "Never," said Stephenson.

Capt. McClintock's services in the late successful expedition to the Arctic regions have been handsomely recognized by the Lords of the Admiralty, who have ordered that the time employed in the search (from April, 1857, to September, 1859,) shall count to him as sea-time. This rare favor can only be exercised by the Sovereign.

Mr. Thackeray is to be paid so enormous a sum by Messrs. Smith & Elder for editing their new magazine that doubts are expressed of the possibility of making it pay at the price—one shilling.

The Boston *Transcript* learns that Rev. W. H. Channing, of Liverpool, has reconsidered his acceptance of the call to the Thirteenth Congregational Church in this City, and will remain in England.

The personalty of the late Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., has been sworn under £25,000. The widow is sole legatee.

The health of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is entirely restored, and he has returned to England.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John E. Ross, for the past two seasons a member of the Boston Theatre stock company, died in that city on Sunday last, aged 54. Mr. Ross was born in Palgrave, Suffolk County, England, and made his first appearance on the American stage at the Chatham Theatre, in this City, in 1839, as *Kingston*, in "High Life Below Stairs."

Dr. Marshall S. Perry, a distinguished physician, died in Boston on Friday night. He was a native of Barre, Mass., studied with the late Dr. Doane, and commenced practice twenty-five years ago, during which time he has amassed a fortune of about $150,000.

The Rhode Island Slave Case—Note from Bishop Clark.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated by a correspondent of your paper that a young girl, originally born in a condition of slavery, but who has lived as a free person at the North for several years, and had been for some time a member of the Sunday School of Grace Church in this city, has recently been enticed to return to New-Orleans, and that now she is liable to be sold to the highest bidder, unless the sum of $1,000 can be raised for her rescue. As it has been still further said that I have undertaken to investigate this case, I feel called upon to state that the girl returned to the place of her birth at the instigation of her mother, and of her own free will, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrance of her friends in Providence.

I have also positive evidence that the girl is now residing with her mother in New-Orleans, who is a free woman; and still further that she persistently declines to remove to the North; preferring to remain where she is, in a condition of nominal slavery, but supported by her mother in comparative luxury, rather than return to this region, where she would be obliged to earn her living.

Having been born a slave, according to the laws of Louisiana, she is now liable to be sold by the State unless some one claims her. In order to prevent this and also to clear himself of any legal liability in case the girl should fall into crime, the gentleman who originally owned her desires that her mother should purchase her at a nominal price. It is probable that she has been thus transferred to her mother, before the present time. THOMAS M. CLARK,
Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The Turf.

TROT BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN.

There was a large number of spectators at the Union Course, yesterday, to witness the promised contest between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*. Notwithstanding the continued triumphs of the former in her Western tour there were a few found willing to bet against her. She had the call, however, at $100 to $60. After the fourth heat the race was postponed on account of the darkness. It will be completed to-day, the weather permitting. The following is the score thus far:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Great trotting, Monday, Nov. 21, Purse $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness:

J. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	2	0
D. MACE, b. s. *George M. Patchen* (to saddle)	2	2	1	0

Time: 2:28; 2:23; 2:24.

Another Conflagration in New-Orleans.

EIGHTY HOUSES BURNED—LOSS $100,000.

From the True Delta, Nov. 15.

The most disastrous conflagration of the many that have recently depopulated whole sections of the city, took place yesterday in the upper part of the Fourth District.

It was terrific in its destructive aspect, for almost a gale of wind blew while the fire raged; and it was saddening beyond expression considering the desolation it caused, for over one hundred poor families were left homeless, and their household goods, scanty though they might be with many, utterly destroyed.

The question why this devastation occurred and others that have preceded it, despite our gallant Fire Department, may be readily answered. Our firemen could not beat the flame back with their hands, nor offer an impenetrable barrier to it with their bodies, nor stay it by rearing up a barrier of fire machines; but they could have prevented in this instance all but the destruction of a few inconsiderable tenements, if water was to be had. But water there was none.

The fire broke out about 9 o'clock, in a small frame house on the upper side of Harmony, and one door from the corner of that street and Chippewa. The flames went round the corner on Chippewa, and went up to Pleasant-street, on the same side, destroying three one-story frame and two one-story brick buildings. The fire did no further damage on that side of Chippewa, but crossed over to the river side of the street, and then the conflagration spread up to Toledano and down to Ninth, along Chippewa.

The wind, blowing towards the river, sent the flames irresistibly and grandly towards the Mississippi, the fire being then three squares broad; and before it ceased, the nine squares bounded by Chippewa, Ninth, Toledano and the river were reduced to ashes, even to the water's edge, for one of the wharves succumbed to the flames. The upper side of Toledano and the lower side of Ninth escaped, and it gave the firemen and occupants of the houses plenty to do, with the trifling means at hand, to prevent the conflagration extending in these directions.

The general impression is, that this terrible disaster is the result of incendiarism. The fire is said to have broken out under the house which was first burned.

A NEW-YORK AGENT ARRESTED FOR SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.—The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, Nov. 18, has the following: "Alderman JOHNS, this morning, delivered his decision in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* JULIUS ESSELBOM, charged with a violation of the statute, which forbids, under a penalty of $300 for each offence, the selling of goods by *sample in the city. The defendant is agent for the* house of WHEELER & BRO., New-York, and was charged with having sold millinery goods, by sample, to various individuals. The testimony in the case was had yesterday afternoon, and showing conclusively that Mr. ESSELBOM had disposed of goods by sample to Mrs. ROOT, Mrs. LEE, Mrs. TRACY, and *others, contrary to the act of Assembly*, the Alderman rendered judgment for plaintiff for $300 in each of the four cases before him. There were two *qui tam* actions arising out of the same transactions also disposed of, and in these, as in the others, judgment was given in favor of the complainant, HENRY HALEY, for $50 in each case, so that the aggregate of the fines indorsed reaches the sum of $1,300. The decision seemed to take the defendant by surprise, and has caused a fluttering among the agents of the Eastern houses, now in the city, of no ordinary character."

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and *at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SCALDS, BURNS AND IRRITATING SORES.—*Mothers should consider this Ointment* essential to a well-regulated household. It is applicable to any sore, whatever its character, and is as unfailing in cure as is the needle in pointing to the north.

[Advertisement.]

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX! KNOX!! KNOX!!!—Who that ever saw a hat has not heard of KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street? He has produced more excitement and a better hat than any other man on Man-hat-on! You may ramble all over the island, see all sorts of sights, and be led into all kinds of temptation, except that of buying a hat of some other hatter than KNOX, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 21.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103½	1268	N. Y. Central R.	80¼
11,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	100	do. s30	80⅜
500	Virginia St. 6s	94	100	do. s30	80⅜
10,000	do.	93⅛	100	do. b30	80⅜
20,000	do.	93⅛	50	do. bnw	80⅜
5,000	do.	93½	100	do. btw	80⅜
13,000	do.	93⅛	200	do. s60	80⅜
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¼	250	do. s10	80⅜
15,000	do. s60	84⅛	50	do.	80⅜
10,000	do.	84⅛	50	do. s5	80⅜
9,000	Cal. State 7s	85	50	Hud. Riv. R. s60	39⅛
1,000	Br. City W. L.	102	50	do. s60	39⅛
2,500	City 6s, '87	102	232	do.	40
30,000	E. R. 4th m. bs	46	150	do. s60	40
3,000	do.	45½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	35¼
3,000	E. R. 5th m. bs	36	8	N. H. & Hart. R.	126
9,500	Hud.Riv.R.1stM.	103½	10	M.So.&N.Ia.Gd Stk	17½
8,000	Hud.Riv.R.3dM.	79½	100	do.	17½
24	Continental Bank	102¾	50	Panama Railroad	132½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	99	75	do.	132¾
17	do.	98½	18	do.	132
10	Penn. Coal Co.	83¾	200	do. s60	131
5	Nor. & Wor. R.	40	100	do. s60	131½
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¾	50	do. s10	132
50	do.	100	50	do. s30	132
160	Pac. M. S. S. Co. s30	75	18	do.	132½
585	do.	75½	150	Illinois Central R.	61½
250	do.	75¾	200	do.	61
50	do. s5	75½	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	72¾
200	do. s10	75½	200	do. b10	72¾
100	do. b60	75½	200	do.	72¾
200	do. b30	75½	200	do. b60	72¾
50	do. s60	75	250	do. stwk	72¾
50	do.	75	50	do. b30	72¾
250	do. b30	75	20	do. s60	72
250	do. b30	74½	150	do.	72¾
150	do.	74½	50	do. s30	72½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	20½	100	do. b10	72¾
300	Reading R. b60	38	100	do. b30	72¾
400	do. b30	38	500	Chic. & Rock I. R.	63
100	Mich. Cen. R.	40¾	50	do. b30	63
98	do.	41	100	do. s60	62¾
25	do.	40¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	250	N. Y. Cen. R.	80⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¼	150	Erie Railroad	7⅛
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	100	Galena&Chic.R. b30	72¾
2,000	Mich.S.2dm.bds	40	362	do.	72¾
10	Merch. Exch. Bank	90	250	Hud. River R.	40
5	Bank of Commerce	99½	35	M. S. & N. I. R.	6½
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	13¼	100	Panama R. s60	132
75	Pac. Mail S. Co.	74	50	do. s30	132¾
120	do.	74½	50	do.	133
25	do. s10	74½	100	do.	133¼
100	do. s10	74	50	do. s60	133
50	do. s60	73½	100	Clev. and Tol. R.	20¼
100	do. b3	74	15	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	63

MONDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 12:

Increase in Loans	$314,284
Decrease in Specie	443,585
Decrease in Circulation	160,035
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,662

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 20, 1858.	Nov. 19, 1859.	Nov. 12, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$68,933,000	$69,933,000
Loans	125,598,632	121,520,636	121,206,352
Specie	25,790,815	19,743,871	20,186,956
Circulation	7,860,576	8,283,520	8,443,555
Gross Deposits	112,198,447	96,913,346	97,654,179
Exchanged	24,153,015	22,239,807	22,073,988
Undrawn	88,045,432	74,673,539	74,680,191
In Sub-Treasury	7,463,142	5,699,397	5,094,642

The movement on the Bank returns this afternoon is somewhat steadier than generally looked for on the Street. The Loans and Discounts increase but moderately, and the Specie line loses less than the sub-Treasury gains. The impression now is that we have drawn somewhat heavily from the near cities, Philadelphia being named as debtor to New-York through the week. The return altogether, and the easy terms for Discounts and Loans on demand quoted to-day, denote a regular going market for Money through at least the early part of December, if not over the holidays. We hear of 30-day acceptances placed out of Bank at 5 ₩ cent., and 60 days' very prime Bills, at 5½@6 ₩ cent. Longer dates, 6½@7 ₩ cent. There is no change in Loans on demand to the Stock Brokers, which rule 5@6 ₩ cent. The employment of Money in this way appeared to be light.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$130,200
Payments	133,097
Balance	5,096,499

The receipts include $68,000 for Customs.

The delay in the delivery of the *Canada's* mail from Europe, and the circumstance that the Cunarder *Asia*, sails for Europe this week direct, on Wednesday, rendered the Exchange market dull to-day. The rates are the same as by Saturday's mail: London, 110@109¼ at 60 days; 110½@¾ at sight; Paris, f.5.15@f.5.13¾ at 60 days; f.5.11¼@f.5.11¼ at sight.

The Stock Market shows a good degree of activity on the limited sales, the transactions spreading pretty well over both the Share and Bond list. But the speculative feeling, as a general remark, was not very spirited, except on two or three Stocks. Panama was again the most buoyant, and sold this afternoon as high as 135 ₩ cent., the best figure had for the Stock since 1853, and 1 ₩ cent. above the sudden rise of last week. The closing bid was 134¾ ₩ cent. The advices from the road are seven days later by the *North Star*, this afternoon, and report an increased accumulation of freight traffic. The Pacific Mail shares were largely sold on contract, and for cash at the early Board, 75½ down to 74¾, and at the Second *Board, 74, cash, and 73½, seller 60 days. It is* stated this afternoon that the Dividend Committee will, *for the present*, report against the expediency of dividing any part of the surplus fund of the Company. This was probably known to some of the parties *who were sellers in the morning. New-York Cen*tral opened 80¼ cash, at which there was a good demand on the first call of the Stock, and closed 80¾ in the afternoon. Galena was firmer than on Friday or Saturday, and buyers took the stock with much freedom at 72¼@¾ ₩ cent. Rock Island Illinois Central, Reading, and Michigan Central, steady. Hudson River shares rose to 40@40¼, and Delaware and Hudson to par. Erie in request at $7 50, while the Fourth Mortgage Bonds were 1@1½ ₩ cent. weaker. The other Bonds of the Company steady. In State Stocks, Tennessees were steady at 90½ ₩ cent.; Missouris ⅛@¼ lower than on Saturday, and Virginias in larger supply, and ⅛ ₩ cent. lower. The Federal Fives of 1874 brought 103¼. Hudson Mortgages ½ ₩ cent. better; City Sixes of 1872 sold at 102. The general market, except for Panama, closed rather quiet.

Mr. J. EDGAR THOMSON, the President, (or as some would esteem him, the Lessee and *Preference* Creditor for account of his Pennsylvania *Central Company*,) of the Pittsburgh, *Fort Wayne*, and Chicago Road, has issued a circular proposition to reduce the redeemable 7 ₩ cent. first mortgages on the original and most profitable lines of the route, to an irredeemable 6 ₩ cent. consolidated mortgage; the operation to include all the coupons on the old Bonds to July 1, 1861, and also the new Bonds or Scrip heretofore issued to fund the past due coupons. To wit:

Of Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$1,750,000
Of Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company	1,000,000
Of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.	1,2[illegible]
Sinking Fund Bonds issued for coupons of above bonds	400,000
Interest on all of above bonds falling due before July 1, 1861, not exceeding	[illegible]
Total	$5,100,[illegible]

All other Bonds and Floating Debt, except so much of the latter, of a preference character, as may be provided for in cash by the application of all the net earnings of 1860, say $700,000, to be converted into a 7 ₩ cent. Preference Stock; in all about $6,500,000.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the second week of November were:

1859	$42,358 32
1858	40,175 27
Increase	$2,183 05

The mails by the *Canada* reached this City late this afternoon. SATTERTHWAITE'S London Circular contains the following reference to American securities:

"We have had a firm market in London during the past week for American securities. There is a good demand for United States, Pennsylvania and Virginia bonds. The probability of the new direction of the Erie road working it through its difficulties without cutting down of any kind, has imparted more confidence to the holders of the various classes of its securities. We note an improved inquiry for Third Mortgage and Unsecured Bonds. New-York Central Bonds of 1864 are much wanted, but none are supplied. Illinois Shares and Bonds remain without change. Considerable transactions have lately taken place in Detroit and Milwaukee Seven ₩ Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and an advance of 3 ₩ cent. established."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,512,596	Decrease £79,007
Other deposits	14,571,619	Increase 680,167
Rest	3,131,785	Increase 6,571

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	10,875,157	Unchanged.
Other securities	16,809,026	Increase 515,863
Notes unemployed	8,436,450	Decrease 111,390

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,319,455, being an increase of £85,965, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,896,286, showing a decrease of £82,165 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING NOV. 4.

	Oct.	For Money: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	29	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅜	96
Mon.	31	96	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅜	96¼
	Nov.						
Tues.	1	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Wed.	2	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	96¼
Thur.	3	96⅛	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅜	96⅜
Friday	4	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	96⅜

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 19.	Loans. Nov. 12.	Specie. Nov. 19.	Specie. Nov. 12.
Bk. of New-York	4,664,973	4,680,205	734,970	719,619
Manhattan Co.	4,456,742	4,481,406	726,865	770,924
Merchants' Bank	4,997,893	4,819,976	880,968	1,084,525
Mechanics' Bank	3,490,000	3,561,821	622,258	602,439
Union Bank	2,468,587	2,463,309	299,410	388,129
Bk. of America	5,228,079	5,197,748	1,466,139	1,160,447
Phenix Bank	3,063,954	2,989,382	617,761	807,129
City Bank	2,066,436	1,957,494	292,183	616,253
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,450,066	1,451,092	154,052	150,594
Fulton Bank	1,362,428	1,362,427	319,269	399,015
Chemical Bank	1,790,710	1,741,117	882,609	854,838
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,048,421	2,086,387	192,682	240,213
National Bank	2,050,101	2,106,556	212,722	202,447
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,728,191	1,717,196	267,838	302,664
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	867,100	877,634	139,178	135,384
Greenwich Bank	753,410	759,752	66,070	89,259
Leather Man. Bk.	1,877,100	1,900,085	265,494	288,797
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,259,520	1,270,209	164,601	295,386
Bk. St. New-York	3,708,982	3,479,822	672,327	911,960
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,224,747	7,460,049	896,076	918,668
Bk. of Commerce	12,618,010	12,503,520	1,753,148	1,607,404
Broadway Bank	2,514,460	2,529,710	386,142	386,486
Ocean Bank	1,635,230	1,616,570	217,866	231,420
Mercantile Bank	2,836,600	2,809,103	306,359	288,022
Pacific Bank	1,042,310	1,012,740	245,565	230,701
Bank of Republic	3,896,566	3,783,267	743,240	753,267
Chatham Bank	711,234	710,744	77,967	71,298
People's Bank	693,321	707,715	111,643	81,046
Bank of N. Am.	1,608,641	1,630,468	260,570	202,417
Hanover Bank	1,491,403	1,481,852	135,549	145,268
Irving Bank	838,539	826,963	106,681	113,622
Metropolitan Bk.	6,177,144	6,099,011	1,005,050	1,003,651
Citizens' Bank	723,837	743,692	96,722	95,654
Nassau Bank	1,565,496	1,579,700	173,894	147,392
Market Bank	1,593,569	1,624,268	224,659	224,124
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,079,803	1,064,963	164,099	152,895
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,316,921	4,236,644	963,839	737,873
Corn Exch. Bank	1,651,162	1,611,480	288,569	361,973
Continental Bank	3,264,112	3,328,867	474,372	522,903
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,200,372	1,204,721	146,729	196,187
Oriental Bank	532,797	522,709	82,133	70,839
Marine Bank	1,003,118	1,008,067	116,628	149,817
Atlantic Bank	550,570	550,488	57,080	55,970
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,645,919	2,633,421	298,384	340,242
Park Bank	4,417,468	4,415,218	891,481	841,993
Artisans' Bank	994,646	1,000,639	122,925	121,573
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	661,229	685,029	62,871	57,613
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	466,187	467,519	46,472	51,322
N. Y. Exch. Bank	300,116	312,875	24,325	20,553
Bull's Head Bank	436,244	428,890	34,119	66,003
N. Y. County Bk.	420,573	409,259	48,990	63,227
Grocers' Bank	529,236	530,456	68,599	42,605
East River Bank	317,572	317,788	31,636	31,443
North River Bank	430,836	466,479	62,721	75,027
Total	121,520,636	121,206,352	19,743,871	20,186,956
	Increase	$314,284	Decrease	$443,585

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 19.	Circulation. Nov. 12.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 19.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 12.
Bk. of New-York	409,664	407,467	2,714,695	2,692,272
Manhattan Co.	320,893	330,392	3,006,020	2,823,969
Merchants' Bank	241,813	247,553	2,734,232	2,812,216
Mechanics' Bank	302,193	306,488	2,346,157	2,292,250
Union Bank	195,517	204,651	1,550,979	1,639,423
Bk. of America	134,311	136,503	3,884,996	3,650,598
Phenix Bank	137,914	146,840	1,849,877	1,655,129
City Bank	....	....	1,326,672	1,539,655
Tradesmen's Bk.	326,659	372,144	992,699	718,639
Fulton Bank	152,215	155,546	1,070,453	1,159,338
Chemical Bank	308,023	305,138	2,033,815	2,075,503
Merch. Exch. Bk.	134,674	141,384	965,216	1,072,489
National Bank	140,503	149,416	861,053	896,045
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	167,882	175,199	1,294,913	1,277,360
Mech. & Trad Bk.	122,062	120,912	686,292	685,451
Greenwich Bank	141,164	145,029	500,561	530,117
Leather Man. Bk.	243,289	254,114	1,041,650	1,050,210
Seventh Ward Bk.	216,724	228,289	655,189	681,630
Bk. St. New-York	208,729	219,506	2,109,109	2,220,780
Am. Exchange Bk.	191,185	196,312	4,026,872	4,169,428
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,241,301	5,144,835
Broadway Bank	260,219	267,146	1,886,194	1,821,790
Ocean Bank	115,847	117,399	916,633	976,432
Mercantile Bank	32,849	33,139	1,857,831	2,022,310
Pacific Bank	121,313	118,534	861,775	847,211
Bk. of Republic	197,496	194,782	2,818,723	2,771,516
Chatham Bank	122,170	122,751	441,935	438,192
People's Bank	113,395	115,362	486,307	469,229
Bank of N. Am.	83,056	90,784	771,867	756,838
Hanover Bank	91,627	92,840	679,446	704,322
Irving Bank	125,263	126,032	573,409	554,004
Metropolitan Bk.	218,873	221,367	3,416,730	3,382,906
Citizens' Bank	146,346	148,777	505,595	506,922
Nassau Bank	129,436	129,024	800,774	821,531
Market Bank	208,557	210,723	910,355	928,994
St. Nicholas Bank	91,041	93,041	626,325	602,853
Shoe & Leath Bk.	90,543	91,027	4,089,748	3,671,703
Corn Exch. Bank	107,536	116,438	814,784	873,956
Continental Bank	178,978	180,905	1,825,673	1,784,796
Bk. of Commw'lth	224,236	231,782	840,399	875,325
Oriental Bank	100,701	103,109	337,307	319,979
Marine Bank	125,233	126,347	558,749	576,684
Atlantic Bank	80,329	79,702	234,708	242,067
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,060	195,835	1,457,063	1,504,512
Park Bank	170,729	173,272	3,341,551	3,378,939
Artisans' Bank	93,396	91,869	523,390	510,918
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	102,426	107,061	253,191	260,551
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	130,938	147,347	210,263	212,429
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	111,521	113,860	284,008	275,910
Bull's Head Bank	102,218	101,145	261,978	412,955
N. Y. County Bk.	96,087	99,227	326,343	326,734
Grocers' Bank	51,406	51,228	421,477	387,449
East River Bank	88,079	82,429	209,163	209,068
North River Bank	72,347	74,365	413,966	450,390
Total	8,283,520	8,443,555	74,673,539	74,680,191
	Decrease	$160,035	Decrease	$6,662

Real Estate....MONDAY, Nov. 21.

At private sale, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., five lots south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 355 feet west of Fourth-avenue, $575 each.

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-16c. ₩ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 21.

Exchange on New-York scarce, but unaltered in rates.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives 93¼; *Reading Railroad 19; Morris Canal 48¾; Long* Island Railroad 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅞.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, and steady. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 for fine, $4 40 for superfine Western, $5 for extra Wisconsin, $5 25@$5 40 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 5,500 bush. Chicago Spring at $1; 2,000 Canada Club, in lots, at $1 02@$1 03. CORN steady and in moderate request; sales 7,000 bush. new at 60c.@61c. PEAS firm and in demand; sales 8,000 bush. Canadian at 60c.@62c. No sales of other grains. *Lake Imports*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 21,248 bush Wheat, 11,000 bush. Oats, 5,000 bush. Barley. *Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, and unchanged. WHEAT firm, but quiet, while the receipts are comparatively light. BARLEY dull, but unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian, at 75c. RYE and OATS quiet. PEAS in demand; sales 1,400 bushels choice Canadian at 66c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm: Flour 40c., and Wheat 10c.@12c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—300 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Buckwheat, 750 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—10,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 15,600 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and 1c. higher; sales at 84c.@85c. CORN active at 45½c. OATS buoyant. *Receipts*—7,300 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. *Shipments*—[illegible] bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency; sales at $4 85. WHEAT steady, at $1 05@$1 10 for red; $1 15@$1 20 for white. CORN active, at 48c.@50c. WHISKY advanced to 22c. PROVISIONS quiet. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull at $4 [illegible]. WHEAT steady at $1 [illegible] for white, $1 [illegible] for red. CORN dull; new yellow, 68c.@70c.; old, 75c. WHISKY [illegible].

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull, at $4 [illegible]. WHEAT dull, at $1 [illegible]. *Shipments*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. *Receipts*—3,300 bbls. Flour, 2,700 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,700 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm. CORN quiet. OATS steady. *Receipts*—23,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 20,500 bushels Wheat.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. OATS steady at 35c.@36c. PEAS, 50c.@55c.

Grain Afloat.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 21.

The amount of Grain afloat from the upper lakes for Oswego, up to the latest dates, is 400,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, and 15,000 bushels Barley. This does not include the quantity to come from Canada.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	2½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Ariel*, for California and the Pacific coast, *via* Panama, will close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *De Soto*, hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, Nov. 28, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Asia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Nov. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
John Bell	Dec. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
Prince Albert	Nov. 3	Galway	New-York
City of Washing'n	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manch'ter	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.

De Soto	Nov. 23	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Dec. 3	New-York	Nas. & Ha.

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Corinne, for Callao—Mrs. Backer (Captain's wife) and child, Dr. G. M. Brownell, Hartford, Conn.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Thomas Francis Meagher, special bearer of dispatches from U. S. Minister at Costa Rica; J. Matchett, Wm. Ferris, John Adams, S. Doney, J. Littlefield, Thos. Wall, David Liffner, J. Scribner, S. Rattif, R. Alcorn, M. Fisial, John Lawson, R. Stone, H. B. Kimball, F. Thistee, C. Lockhart, C. D. Stewart, James Hugworth and wife, J. R. McNair, A. S. Booth, W. W. Booth, Jas. Sutherland, John C. Sutherland, F. Barthelemew, John Emmerson, Thos. Kelley, Chas. Fites, J. B. Higgins, J. N. Brown, W. Creamer, W. M. Gill, A. Silva, R. Garcia, J. H. Titus, and about 180 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—Thos. Placide, D. Harrison, J. Colvis, F. Morero, R. L. F. Evener, Chas. D. Lamon, Capt. Devereaux and daughter, Miss Hooper, B. Barthelomew, C. Bockner, Jose Solu, A. Azomu, S. Garcia, J. Colvo, E. Aden, J. Chauncey, C. Faulkner.

In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg—C. Horzel, R. Vonderweden, S. M. Tunenter and family, Ed. Wegmann, Ed. Marbury and lady, C. Moye and family, S. Levy, C. Schultz, Z. Walsh, F. Schulz, E. Gest.

In bark Elizabeth, from Buenos Ayres—Benj. Upton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 7 20 | Hell Gate.... 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Atlantic, Pearson, Aspinwall, N. A. Steamship Co.; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships S. Holmes, Griffiths, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Great Republic, Limeburner, San Francisco, A. A. Low & Bro.; Clifton, Plumer, Charleston, R. S. Taylor.

Barks Ocilla, Ashby, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. J. Palmer, Thomson, Constantinople, Oelrichs & Co.

Schooners Oriental, Hoyt, Inagua, A. C. Washington; J. W. McKee, Mendell, Wareham, Smith & Lockwood; Trident, Snow, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Niger, Harding, Providence, master; Tamaulipas, Ackerly, Brazos, Post, Smith & Co.; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Kossuth, Pettingill, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ann Leonard, Leonard, Ragged Island, Jed Frye; Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, W. B. Scranton.

Arrived.

Hamburg screw-steamship Saxonia, Ehlers, from Hamburg Nov. 1, Southampton 6th and Yarmouth 7th inst., with mdse. and 258 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. The Saxonia left Southampton Docks at 10 A. M. on the 6th, but being prevented from going to sea by a tremendous hurricane blowing from the northwest, came to anchor in Yarmouth harbor, and sailed from that port on the 7th inst. Had no communication with the shore on account of the gale. Brought no later dates than the 5th inst. The Saxonia has had continual gales from the westward. Lay to for 36 hours. On the 12th and 13th in lat. 46 40, lon. 32 35, was working through a perfect hurricane, commencing from S. S. E., and gradually changing to N. N. W., with a tremendous sea. Passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. on the 17th. On the 9th inst., in lat. 49 45, lon. 13 10, passed Bremen steamship Bremen, hence for Southampton and Bremen.

Steamship De Soto, Bulloch, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 13th inst., broke the starboard shaft, and made the passage with one wheel. 17th inst., lat. 25, lon. 79 50, exchanged signals with ship John Spear, bd. N., with loss of fore and mizzen topgallantmasts. 19th, lat. 32 38, lon. 79 05, exchanged signals with schr. N. B. Borden, of Fall River, bd. N. E.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall 11th inst., via Key West 15th, with passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 9½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Flora McDonald, (of Baltimore,) Fuller, Rotterdam 51 ds., with mdse. to Hicks & Bell. Had constant westerly winds the first 30 ds.; been 4 ds. on the coast, with thick easterly weather; took a pilot on the 19th, 25 miles S. of the Highlands. Was at anchor 32 hours off the Hook.

Ship Louisiana, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to Chas. Luling.

Bark Elizabeth, Sturtevant, Rosario Sept. 23, and Buenos Ayres Oct. 6, with hides, &c., to Burdett & Noble. Was detained in the Parana River by the death of the pilot.

Bark Laura Russ, Russ, Singapore Aug. 10, with pepper, tea, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Passed Java Head Aug. 28, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 30, St. Helena Oct. 10, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 25.

Bark M. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Colcord, Grand Turk, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to C. Knox. Put to sea in a gale of wind, wanting 3,000 bushels to fill up. Has had very heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig Europa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Francis, Plymouth, Eng., Sept. 5, with clay to H. & S. W. Meyer. Oct. 19, while lying to in a heavy N. W. gale shipped a heavy sea, which stove boat to pieces. Nov. 2, in a very heavy gale from E. S. E. to N. E., with a heavy sea on, split topsail and main-staysail, *lay to four hours* under bare poles. The vessel nearly foundering. Swept deck of water and harness casks, &c., stove bulwarks and washed battens off fore-hatch. Nov. 4 opened the last barrel of beef and pork, and broached the last cask of water, put all hands on an allowance of 1½ pints of water per day and 2 biscuits per meal. Nov. 8, carried away maintopmast. Nov. 14, while lying too *in a very heavy gale from S. W., with a heavy sea*, the wind hauled suddenly in a squall to the N. W., lost jib-boom, broke topgallant mast short off in the cap, and raised head rail. *Nov. 19*, spoke bark E. A. Cochran, (since arrived,) who very kindly supplied us with provisions.

Brig Wacousta, (of Boston,) Brown, Pensacola 19 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church.

Brig Chastelain, (of Gouldsboro',) Handy, Grand Turk, T. I., 8th inst., with salt to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Abby & Elizabeth, (of New-Bedford,) Phinney, Bahia Oct. 23, with hides, sugar, &c., to John B. Dow. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Sarah, of and for Liverpool.

Brig John Butler, (Br.,) Miner, Port-au-Platte, St. Domingo, Nov. 11, with hides, mahogany, &c., to H. T. Smith.

Brig Ellen, (Br.,) O'Brien, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to Thos. James. Will load for London.

Brig Fashion, ——, Portsmouth, N. H., with live oak for the Navy-Yard.

Brig J. Means, Whalin, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Brig Mary Susan, Eaton, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, Coe, Gonaives Oct. 30, with logwood, mahogany, &c., to Roliker, Mollman & Co. Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., during a heavy blow, run into Bird Island Harbor. 14th inst., lat. 33, lon. 74 30, in a heavy gale from W. S. W. to N. W. vessel making a great deal of water, was compelled to throw overboard the *deck-load; sprung foremast, &c.* Experienced heavy weather the entire passage. The brig Eolus, for Boston, sld. from Gonaives Oct. 30. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Amy, (Br., of Salcombe,) Isaell, Denia 40 ds., with fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. 20th inst., at 4 A. M., while in the act of going aloft to reef topsails, John Bashell, of Salcombe, the chief mate, was lost overboard; tacked ship, and searched in vain for him.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson. On the night of the 19th, while beating in the Hook, came in collision with the schr. J. Hartshorn, of Bangor, from New-York for Philadelphia, which carried away bowsprit and everything attached. Was towed to this City by steamtug Underwriter.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Goodale, St. Mary's, Ga., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Le Lacheur, [illegible] ds., currants to Young, McAndrew, Rankin & Co.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Strout, Port Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sparkle, Warren, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Wood, Virginia, with oysters, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to E. D. De Wolf.

Schr. Joseph Crandall, Megathlin, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Howard, Lawrence, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to J. L. Davis.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Robinson, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to J. G. Holmes.

Schr. S. L. Buckingham, Skinner, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven 18 hours, with mdse. to master.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Wendle, Rondout, with [illegible], for Wareham.

Schr. A. P. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Philadelphia, with coal, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. E. W. Boston, Taylor, Delaware City, with corn, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Turner, Doyle, Norfolk, with flour, for Providence.

Schr. B. F. Wesley, Hall, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. A. Wheaton, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Haskell, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to J. P. Gilchrist.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Paine, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lady Johnson, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Jane, Tilton, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Howell, Butler, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Crammer, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Romp, Mayo, Norfolk, corn, for New-Haven.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Cerro, Holdbrook, Rondout, coal, for Roxbury.

Schr. Orion, Lord, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Bolivar, Buck, Rondout, coal, for Providence.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Banks, Norwich 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, Brookhaven 2 ds.

Schr. Victor, Murphy, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. M. A. Conkling, Bowen, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Rescue, Baker, Stonington 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. M. Marcy, Young, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Sea Bird, Brown, Port Ewen, coal, for Salem.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corwin, Phila., for Boston.

BELOW—Two ships and one brig, unknown.

SAILED—Steamships Ariel, for Aspinwall; Atlantic, for do.

WIND—Sunrise, S. E.; sunset, do., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fast-sailing clipper-ship Robin Hood, Mathews, commander, is loading at pier No. 11, East River, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line, to have dispatch on the 28th November. She is the smallest clipper now on the berth.

A new bark (name or captain not yet decided on) arrived this morning from Black Rock, (Conn.) She is consigned to William Hall.

The ship Escort, Capt. Hussey, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, has 280 passengers, and reports: Oct. 31, P. M., while furling the mizzen-topsail, in a heavy blow, John Grundie, a seaman, native of Scotland, fell overboard and was lost. Nov. 18, lat. 38 27, lon. 60, spoke schr. H. Havelock, of and from Yarmouth, N. S., for St. Thomas, 18 ds. out. Nov. 15, lat. [illegible], was boarded from ship Rockall, Capt. Martin, from Calcutta for Boston, 140 ds. out.

RETURNED.—The schr. J. Hartshorn, Veazie, from New-York, for Philadelphia, while going out of the Hook, on the night of the 19th, came in collision with the schr. Gallego, from Richmond, which carried away flying jib-boom, bowsprit, and everything attached, stove port bow, started cutwater, and received other damage.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Advices per Canada, from Lisbon, to Oct. 28, state that the bark Sabrina, Capt. Sada, from Marseilles, Oct. 22, for Boston, was abandoned at sea, Oct. 14, in a sinking condition. Her officers and crew were rescued and brought to this port by the ship William Jarvis, Capt. Ballard, from New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The brig Romance, Duncan, hence for Aspinwall with a cargo of coal, is ashore at the mouth of the Patapsco, and will have to discharge part of cargo.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—The ship N. Larrabee, Piercy, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, struck on Martin's Reef, afterwards reached South Breakers, near Tybee, and sunk even with the deck. Steamers have gone to try to get her over the bar into Tybee. The N. L. was built at Bath, Me., in 1855, 1,000 tons, rates A 1½, and is owned by E. Y. & O. Moore, of Bath.—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to Board of Underwriters.)

COLLISION.—The schr. J. Hartshorn, hence for Philadelphia, came in contact with schr. Gallego, from Richmond for this port, when off the Highlands on the night of the 19th. The former lost jib-boom, and had bowsprit damaged and port bow stove in. The latter lost bowsprit and jib-boom, with sails and rigging attached. She was taken in tow abreast of the Tavern boats by steamtug Underwriter, Capt. F. Anthony, and towed up to Jersey City.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—The British ship John Bull, from London, Sept. 7, for this port, is stranded at Point St. Lawrence, 20 miles from here. (By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

THE SHIP EXCHANGE.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—About the bulk of one hundred hhds. have been brought up from her, and the vessel and cargo was this day sold at auction, as she now lies, for $[illegible]. The sch. C. A. Little, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, (previously reported,) had seven feet of water in her hold when she arrived; she is discharging deck-load, and is now on the dock repairing.

From the Key West Key of the Gulf, Nov. 5.

The schr. Eliza Catharine, Curry, master, arrived on the 10th, with 185 bales of cotton from ship Heidelburg, reports six wreckers landing. On the 11th, the schr. T. E. Bond arrived, with 185 bales cotton from same.

Arr. on the 11th from ship Heidelburg, schr. Dolphin, with 126 bales cotton, and schr. Bohampage, with 185 bales. The sloop Uncquepang, Stout, arrived on the 13th, with 88 bales cotton and Capt. Murry, from ship Charles Crocker; reports the ship bilged, and 12 feet water in the hold.

Smack Wm. A. Walker, Fitch, master, arr. on the 11th from Noank; stopped at ship Crocker, and took on board 66 bales of Cotton; no wreckers there when she left.

The schr. Helm, Kelly, master, arr. on the 10th, ten days from New-York with brick and hay; will leave in a few days for Vera Cruz.

The brig Wabash has been turned over to the Agent of Underwriters; her cargo, consisting of 123,000 feet of yellow pine lumber, will be sold by the decree of the Court—the proceeds to remain in Court subject to order of owners.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 21—The ship Goddess, which arrived to-day from Calcutta, struck, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod, thumping heavily. Some of the cargo was thrown overboard, and the ship came off on the morning of Sunday.

Arr. to-day—Barks Amanda, Spear and Cooper, from Cadiz; G. W. Hall, Capt. Titus, from Mobile; [illegible], Norsevensen, from Lervig, Norway. Brigs Dutch, Pesca, from St. Helena, and Dewall from Rotterdam. Steamer Kensington, Baker, from Philadelphia. Below—Bark Irvine, (Br.,) from Ardrossan.

NEWPORT, Nov. 21.—Arr., schrs. M. H. Reed, Kelly, fm. Albany, for North Bedford; Susan Bray, Lunt, Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Winged Racer, Snow, from Tangier for Boston; Wm. Hall, Dow, Elizabethport for do.; Emma O. Curtis, Horton, Boston for Tangier; Monitor, Roberts, Wareham for New-York; Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, North Bedford for do.; George Washington, Hyannis for do.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 21, Sunset.—One ship inside the Hook, one ship near the Light Ship, one brig in southeast offing, and a steamer from Charleston, south of the Highlands, all bound in. Wind fresh E. S. E., cloudy and hazy off shore.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 21, Sunset.—One topsail schooner passing up the Narrows, screw-steamer Saxonia from Hamburg, going in Quarantine. The bark Mayflower, for Barbadoes, passed down the Narrows at 12:45; ships S. G. Glover, for Melbourne, at 2:00; Great Republic, for San Francisco, at 3:10; steamers Ariel, for Aspinwall, at 3:15; Atlantic, for ditto, at 3:35. Wind fresh southeast. Weather cloudy and indications of a storm.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.—The screw steamship Montgomery, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived at 8 P. M. of the 20th inst.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Arr., brig Neander, from the Caribbean Sea, with guano—aground at Quarantine; bark Lucy Ring, from Southampton with guano. The brig Romance, hence for Aspinwall, is ashore at the mouth of the Patapsco, and will have to be lightened.

Spoken, &c.

Amazon—brig, from Liverpool for Pernambuco, 21 ds. out, Oct. 26, lat. 31 N., lon. 15 W.

Charles Edward—brig, from Cardenas for Boston, 21 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 38 26, lon. 74 50.

George Mathews—brig, from Portland for Cardenas, 7 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 38 30 N., lon. 71 46 W.

Julia A. Hallock—brig, hence for Havana, 4 ds. out, Nov. 13, lat. 33 23, lon. 74 38.

John Henry—bark, of Portsmouth, from Charleston, for Falmouth, Eng., Nov. 14, lat. 33, lon. 66 50.

Martha Anna—bark, from Boston for Havana, 7 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 30 30, lon. 74 36.

Z. D.—brig, of Boston, 42 ds. from New-York for Montevideo, Oct. 27, lat. 10 20 S., lon. 36 40.

Shipping Intelligence per Canada.

LIVERPOOL—Nov. 2. Arr. R. H. Dixey, Dixey, Mobile; 3d. Yorkshire, Fairbanks, New-York; [illegible], Carter, Charleston.

PLYMOUTH—Nov. 3. Arr. ship Ocean Pearl, Chandler, Bordeaux for Mobile, leaking badly, with eight feet water in the hold; lost all topmasts, and was much strained; will go into dock.

OFF SOUTHWOLD—Nov. 3. Magnet, Hillery, Shields, for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN—Nov. 4, arr., brig Edmiston Bros., fm. Glasgow for Boston, leaking badly.

GIBRALTAR—Oct. 31, arr., Princess Royal, at Malaga, and sld. for New-York.

MARSEILLES—Oct. 29, sld., Seleus, Stetson, New-York.

HAVRE—Nov. 1, sld., Zurich, Baxter, New-York.

DEAL—Nov. 3, arr., A. B. Thompson, Small, fm. Rangoon for London; put in, Erie, Knudson, fm. Tyne for Havana, leaky, lost sails, &c.

SWANSEA—Nov. 2, put back, Sunbeam, Disbro, hence for Valparaiso; cutwater and stern started.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO—Oct. 15, arr. American ships Rival, 120 days from Savannah; 17th, Old Colony, Chinchas; Screamer, do.; 21st, Rising Sun, do.; 24th, Oasis, 136 days from New-York.

Sld.—Oct. 12, American ships Crusoe, Chinchas; 17th, Northland, England; 19th, Wanderer, Chinchas; 20th, Screamer, England; 20th, Old Colony, do.; Rising Sun, do.

VALPARAISO—Arr., Oct. 11, Am. ship Tarolinta from Singapore. Oct. 7, Storm Bird, 65 ds. from California.

Sld.—Oct. 4, Am. ships Crusader, Coquimbo; 6th, Cherubim, California; 7th, Magnolia, Huasco; 8th, Humboldt, Queenstown; Ivanhoe, Huasco.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Nov. 4, bark E. H. Knight, Geary, from Barbadoes and St. Thomas, just arrived—would load for New-York. The brig Charles Wesley, McGilvery, from Montevideo and St. Thomas, was at Salt Key, 4th inst., but was delayed in loading by the gale.

ASPINWALL—Arr., Nov. 8, Br. str. Plantagenet, from Carthagena; 9th, Am. brig E. W. Seybury, from New-York; str. North Star, do.; 9th, Am. bark Florida, do. Sld.—Nov. 9, Am. brig Minnie Miller, for Pensacola; Am. brig Lizzie Russell, Porto Bello.

At Bahia, Oct. 22, bark Elberton, Hardeman, from Bangor, for Rio Janeiro 25th, disg.; ship John Gambling, of London, leaking and disg., bound to India; bark Adelaide, Pendergrast, 48 ds. from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Nov. 6, bark Brunette, of Belfast, ldg.; brig Molunkus, going in.

At Port-au-Platte, St. Domingo, Nov. 11, brig Porto Plata, for New-York 13th.